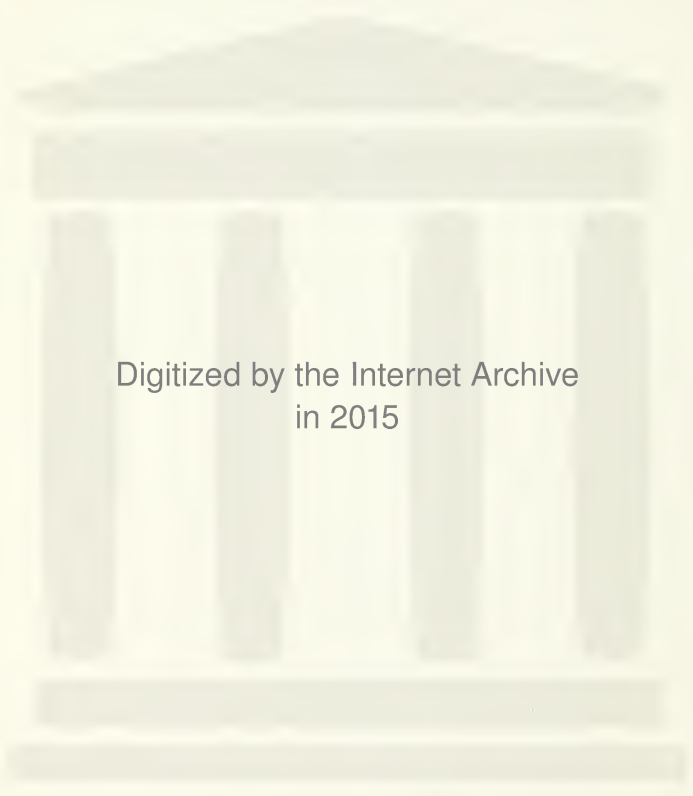


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NEW YORK IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ON ITS SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY,

NOVEMBER 20, 1866.

BY

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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DISCOURSE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, OUR HONORED GUESTS TO-NIGHT:

In accepting the honor of your invitation to speak at this Anniversary, I find myself at once relieved and oppressed by the subject that forces itself upon me—relieved from all trouble in its choice, and oppressed by the utter impossibility of its adequate treatment. What topic can compare in importance and interest to this great city—our native or adopted home; and who shall presume to treat it adequately in all its vastness, variety, and constant evolution? As we gaze, the wonder grows! and not even our daily familiarity with its streets and manners and business and people can hide from us the truth that it is one of the striking facts of the nineteenth century—one of the marvels of the age, if not one of the wonders of the world.

The whole subject, of course, cannot be treated with any justness or fidelity in a single discourse; and to attempt to do it would be like trying to empty our great harbor with a single pump, or to condense a cyclopedia into an hour's reading. It will not be a presuming or thankless task to try to lay before you some thoughts and studies upon "New York

in the Nineteenth Century," if only as the unambitious outline of a chapter of Universal History. I must be content with two points of view: the first, from the beginning of the century; the second, now.

Not a little motive for the effort is given, let me say, by the strange and broad gulf between our present population and the old New Yorkers, and the almost entire absence of historical landmarks from our city, now under the sweeping tide of business and enterprise. Only a few of the ancient buildings remain, and almost all that we see before us is new. This imperial city, with its palaces and churches, rises before most of its people like Melchisedec, king of Salem, without father, without mother; and they must confess his magnificence, who cannot tell his pedigree.

The nineteenth century may be defined as the age of liberty organizing itself, or as the period whose distinctive problem it is to construct or reconstruct society on the basis of freedom. The previous centuries have been the providential preparation for this task. It is probably safe to say, that the modern time, as a whole, since the invention of printing, the discovery of America, the inductive study of Nature, and the Protestant Reformation, has been most marked by the spirit of liberty; and its history is the record of the evolution of freedom, as the thousand years before, since Constantine gave the Cross the support of his sceptre, and made Christianity the law of the empire, was the age of authority, and its history is the record of obedience. Perhaps the four modern centuries may be desig-

nated thus, according to their part in the history of liberty: The sixteenth century was marked by the rise of religious liberty in protest against the Roman hierarchy, in connection with the revival of letters, and the awakening of industrial and commercial enterprise. The seventeenth century generally breathed a calmer spirit, and strove to settle the Protestant Church and State upon the new basis of Biblical doctrine or Reformed discipline. The eighteenth century, in great part, bolted from all Biblical doctrine and church discipline, and proclaimed radical or social and philosophical liberty in the face of priest and king, and was the jubilee of social and philosophical illuminism. The nineteenth century, the favored, and yet perplexed heir of such ancestors, has been trying to settle its great estate, and construct society and government upon the basis of the new liberty gained, and with all the lights of knowledge, experience, and faith. It has fallen to the lot of this city to have a conspicuous part in this great work of reconstruction, and the end is not yet. She has had the burden of the age upon her shoulders, and also her full share of the lessons and examples of the previous modern centuries to help her out. New York, in the beginning, was richly endowed in being the daughter and heir of one of the noblest nations of Europe; and when Henry Hudson first parted the waters of our noble bay and river, his signal, the Crescent or Half Moon, well and justly symbolized the predestined civilization of this New World. He opened here the pages of that history of liberty, that is not yet finished;

and under that star of empire that shone above his ship, it did not need any marvellous divination to see the forms of the ruling spirits of the modern ages in his company. There were Columbus and Gutenberg and Luther and Bacon, with the compass and printing-press and open Bible and new organon of science signalling to him the new country and the new age coming, and his name marks still the river whose beauty and wealth and promise ask no borrowed honors from the fame of the Rhine or Danube, the Tiber or the Thames.

The Dutch who founded New Amsterdam on this island of Manhattan, not only brought their own individual characters and personal property hither, but also their national life with its historical traditions, institutions, and powers. They brought with them much of the old feudal age in their municipal laws and social traditions, that were in many respects so conservative, and all the fire of the New Reform in their thorough-going Calvinism, with its doctrines of justification by faith and direct election from God in the face of what they regarded as the Romish doctrine of salvation by merit and subjection to priests. Having passed through the terrible war for national life, they felt, at the time of the colonizing of New Amsterdam, the desire for stability so characteristic of the stormy century after the Reformation, the 17th, and they had all the conservatism of the old Catholicism on the new base of their reformed creed and discipline. They came here, indeed, for trade, yet their religion was none the less marked, because it did not send them

hither, but simply came with them because they came, and lived with them as part of themselves. They were hospitable and tolerant; yet they never set forth any ideal standard of toleration, such as is the distinctive trait of Rhode Island. They did not affirm intellectual tolerance or intolerance here; but like practical merchants and kindly neighbors, they were disposed to welcome all settlers who would not interfere with their business, without troubling themselves much with their opinions. Their faith had nothing of the subjective turn of the New England Puritans, who were always looking into their own minds, and willing to do the same thing for their neighbors. The Dutch were not an introversial, but an objective, practical people, never or rarely moved to intolerance unless pushed by the fear of having their liberties or institutions interfered with; and it was probably from apprehended danger to the national life, rather than for mere opinion's sake, that the great acts of intolerance were perpetrated in Holland, such as the execution of Barneveldt and the exile of Grotius, and the persecution of the Baptists. The Dutch of New Amsterdam, though not wholly free from the charge of intolerance, were in advance of their mother country in charity, and in advance of their Puritan neighbors; and their temper and legislation here gave their colony a good place in the record of American liberty.

Their conservative temper had something in common with the spirit which the English rule brought with it in 1664; for then England, after Cromwell

and the commonwealth, sought spiritual peace under the restored Stuarts, and afterwards, in 1688, she sought not to destroy, but to deepen that peace under the tolerant sceptre of William of Orange, who tried to bring Puritans as well as churchmen to truce, and who carried with him much of the moderate yet determined Dutch temper to the throne. The city, of course, was to be largely shaped by the English power; for in 1664 its future was not wholly with the existing population of fifteen hundred souls.

How far New York shared in the storm of radical opinion and passion that marked the eighteenth century, it is not easy to say. Theologically there was little latitudinarianism in the churches here, although there is ample proof that alike among leading men and the restless populace, there was a great deal of acquaintance and sympathy with the illuminism of France and Germany, though far more acceptance of its free spirit than of its destructive notions. Zenger, forty years before the Declaration of Independence, led on the Sons of Liberty in much of the temper of the destroyers of the Bastille, and Freneau had much of the French revolutionist in his pen, whilst such stormy radicals as Paine, Elihu Palmer, and John Foster, denounced the Bible and the Church in the spirit of Helvetius, Volney, Voltaire, and D'Holbach. Of these latter agitators, Paine and Palmer, and I think Foster also, were not natives, nor in any historical sense representatives of the old New York mind. The Revolution itself is proof of the power of radical, political ideas of

the better class, and the very slowness of the leaders to join in the Declaration of Independence shows that the English Toryism that held the high places here during the British rule, was more than matched by the liberalism of the people and their favorite champions. The delay in adopting the federal Constitution—a delay that prevented New York from casting her first electoral vote for Washington, and from being represented in the first American Senate—was not from Tory leanings towards the old colonial times, but from jealousy of centralized power, and it called for all the sagacity and eloquence and personal influence of Hamilton, Jay, Madison, and the great Federalist leaders, to overcome the strong State feeling, and bring New York into that constitutional Union which she has never ceased to defend. It is interesting to read the names of the delegates from this city to the convention at Poughkeepsie in 1788, that met to act upon the National Constitution. New York, West Chester, Kings and Richmond Counties, chose federalists; the Counties of Albany, Montgomery, Washington, Columbia, Dutchess, Ulster, and Orange, chose anti-federalists, whilst the delegates from Suffolk and Queens Counties were divided. The New York delegates were John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Chancellor Livingston, Richard Morris, then Chief Justice, and James Duane, Mayor of the city. Surely, we have not greatly improved on the year 1788, in the delegations of this year 1866. That delegation gave this city a great name in the history of liberty; for it undoubtedly overcame the majority of the delegates to the Con-

vention who were opposed to the Constitution, and it brought New York into the Constitutional Union.

But we must not linger longer upon this preliminary view of the relation of this city to the three previous modern centuries. We take our stand now at the opening of the nineteenth century, the year 1801—a most memorable year alike in Europe and America, and memorable too in its bearing on the organization of liberty. In France, liberty, after having battled down the Bastille and Throne and nobles, had turned organizer, and taught conservatism in the person of the First Consul, who was now proud to join the name of pacificator to that of conqueror, and boasted of bringing tranquillity to Europe by the peace of Luneville in 1801. Here in America, Democracy, or, as it was then called, Republicanism, took something of the same position, and, after overthrowing Federalism, it lifted its idol, Thomas Jefferson, to the pedestal of national union under the Constitution which it had so vehemently assailed. Before, New York had been generally a federalist city, although all the power and influence of its great men were needed to keep it so. But in April, 1800, Aaron Burr and his republican allies put forth all their adroitness to carry the city for the democratic party, and nominated a ticket of memorable compass and attraction. Governor George Clinton, the most popular New Yorker of the day, the great States Rights man of that time, and the idol of the democrats, headed the ticket, and held out the banner of his party. Brockholst Livingston represented the wealth of his powerful family, and gave it the force

of his personal talent. General Horatio Gates gave his name to kindle anew the old revolutionary passion. Samuel Osgood, a good type of a transplanted Massachusetts man, stood for the Cabinet of Washington, whose honored associate he had been, and was rewarded by being chosen Speaker of the Legislature, which, in November, 1800, virtually gave the electoral vote to Thomas Jefferson. So Federalism was defeated, yet not destroyed. Its characteristic idea lived and was vindicated by its nominal foes. Probably no men in America have done so much to carry out the cardinal principle of the American Union in the face of pressing dangers as the great democratic leaders, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Whatever they have meant to do, is less obvious than what God meant to do by them—the God of our liberty and our Union, who has determined that the wrath of man should praise Him, and that the popular passion for freedom shall secure the life and law of the nation. The old Federalists deserved honor, for they spoke out the calm wisdom of time, and were the historical statesmen of their day. So too they deserved rebuke, for they did not see, nor fully appreciate, the mind of the new age, and their distrust of the people with their own personal feuds had much to do with their downfall. We in our day have built their grandest monument in cementing their Union; yet we have a more cheerful philosophy than theirs, and see more of God in the people, “the plain people,” than they saw. We can join the names of the old Democrats, Chancellor Livingston and George

Clinton, to those of their great federal antagonists, Hamilton and Jay, in our record of the architects of liberty in New York city.

It is amusing to look over the newspapers at the opening of the century, observe the items of news, and note the doleful tone of the leading conservatives as to the dark prospects of the age. The *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the seven daily papers issued here in 1801, and the only one, with the exception of the *Evening Post*, that has survived, begins the new year with the first of a series of articles by that noted and excellent man, Lindley Murray, on the nineteenth century, which are written in a spirit of croaking run mad, in a panic at the very name of liberty, especially the liberty of the press, and far more in the temper of the Pope's Encyclical Letter than of our modern thought; in fact, so gloomy and reactionary, that they would be laughed at now by moderate conservatives, in the old world and the new. There had been a green Christmas, and it was then a mild Winter; but to many like Murray, the political sky was dark and cold.

The leading editorial in the *Commercial Advertiser* of New Year's Day, 1801, begins thus:

At the close of the eighteenth century, and near the close of the third Presidency in the American Administration, events have taken place that have excited no small surprise among men who are considered as possessing great political discernment. Men wonder and speculate! They are surprised at the issue of the elections, and look about them for the causes that have defeated their calculations.

The article thus continues towards the close:

We have no grounds to felicitate ourselves on advancing a single step in the theory or practice of government within two thousand years. The opinion that we *have advanced*, is derived from our pride, founded on our ignorance—an opinion that is a burlesk on our education, our pretended science, and our vanity.

In the *Commercial Advertiser* of January 18, 1801, we have this notice from President Adams, which is proof that he did not mean to see Thomas Jefferson inaugurated, and that our Presidents have mended the manners, if they have not outgrown the irritability, of the old times:

The President of the United States requests the several printers who have sent him their newspapers, to send in their accounts and receive their payments. He also requests that they would send him no more after the 3d of March next.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1801.

A newspaper brings the past very near to us, and as we handle this old copy of the *Advertiser*, it recalls sixty-six years ago, and the New Year's Day when it was issued, and the New York of that day. It was then, as Irving said, a "handy city," where everybody knew everybody, and good neighborhood had not become a mere tradition. The city had about 60,000 inhabitants, 10,000 less than Philadelphia had, and was a little larger than the city of Providence now is, and considerably smaller than Newark is. Population had pushed up as far as Anthony Street, now Worth Street, a little above the present City Hospital, and a line of farm-houses seemed on their way to Stuyvesant's Bowery, our present place

of meeting, and that St. Mark's Church, our near neighbor now, which had been lately erected without its present steeple. There was, of course, no gas-light, and but little coal, and not any of our Croton water. Great was the fame of the Tea Water Pump in Chatham Street, and bad was the name of the new reservoir on the east side of Broadway, between Pearl and White Streets, on the two-acre lot bought of the Van Cortlandts for 1,200 pounds; and great was the hope of the New Manhattan Water Works in Chambers Street near Centre—a hope quite vain. The city was healthy, as it always is to all who take care of themselves, and its death-rate was about half that of last year, which was thirty-five in one thousand.

Taxes were light, about one half of one per cent., and in 1796 the whole tax raised was 7,968 pounds, and the whole valuation of property was 1,261,585 pounds—estimates that were probably about half the real value, so that the tax was only about one fourth of one per cent. A man worth \$50,000 was thought rich, and some fortunes reached \$250,000. Mechanics had a dollar a day for wages, and a genteel house rented for \$350 a year, and \$750 additional would meet the ordinary expenses of living for a genteel family—such as now spends from \$6,000 to \$10,000, we have good reason to believe, from such authority as Mr. D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council. A good house could be bought for \$3,000 or \$4,000, and flour was four and five dollars a barrel, and beef ten cents a pound.

There were great entertainments, and men ate

and drank freely—more freely, apparently, than now—but nothing of present luxury prevailed in the high classes; and how rare the indulgence was, is proved by the common saying, “that the Livingstons give champagne,” which marked their case as exceptional. Now, surely, a great many families in New York besides the Livingstons give champagne, and not always wisely for their own economy or their guests’ sobriety.

These homely items give a familiar idea of old New York in 1801. We must remember that it was then a provincial city, and had nothing of its present back-country connection with the West, being the virtual capital of the Hudson River Valley rather than of the great Empire State. Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and the noted cities of Western New York, were but names then, and Albany was of so little business note, that the main communication with it was by dilatory sloops, such as Irving describes after his slow voyage in the craft that he long waited for, and which gave him ample time to study the picturesque on the Hudson, with such food for his humor as the Captain’s talk in Dutch to his crew of negro slaves. What a contrast with a trip now in the *St. John* or the *Dean Richmond*—marine palaces that float you as in a dream by night through the charmed passes of the Hudson, to Albany! Irving’s name does much to bring before us the living picture of New York in 1801, and we can fancy somewhat what the city then was, by looking in upon him—then a youth of seventeen, at 128 William Street—and going the rounds of society and

sight-seeing on that New Year's Day. A few hours with him in his love of fun, and a few more with young Gulian C. Verplanck—who was then in the senior class at Columbia College and a little wild, according to the squibs of some of his political enemies, and whose social tastes were, of course, more mature, and in the line of all charming company—would tell more of those scenes and times than volumes of antiquarian research. We cannot paint the picture, nor try to describe the large diversity of nationalities, tastes, and characters, that even then made this city so universal in its affinities, and gave promise of its future comprehensiveness. Our task is rather in the sphere of general history, than of local and personal narrative; and perhaps enough has been said by Dr. Francis of the special features of old New York. Kindly thought of him here to-night; for, surely, if spirits ever walk the earth, the stout old Doctor's ghost is with us now, in this his loved and familiar haunt.

The historian seeks for universal laws, and is bound to search out the ideas and characteristics that connect a community with the nation and the race. It is not easy to say exactly wherein old New York represented the spirit of the nineteenth century. In some respects it seemed to ignore the nineteenth century, and surely, it was not conspicuous for science, art, philosophy, or poetry. Philadelphia and Boston, probably even Charleston, S. C., were in advance of it in literary spirit; and when Dr. Samuel Miller gave, on New Year's Day, 1801, in his Wall Street pulpit, his memorable retrospect

of the eighteenth century—which he afterwards expanded into two volumes, published in 1803—he was far more complimentary to his remote than to his near neighbors in his portraiture of American science and literature. The title-page that styles him corresponding member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, proves what he regarded as the representative of American history then, and is a sign that this Society of ours was needed and was to come the year after. His account of New York, in his chapter on “Nations Lately Become Literary,” is very brief, and deals mainly with the founding of Columbia College, the Society Library, and the Medical School; and he has no higher name to record in science than that of Dr. Mitchill among the New Yorkers, who could claim such peerless statesmen and political writers. Dr. Miller, in speaking of the want of literary culture in America, mentions the causes, and naming among them defective collegiate instruction, want of books, want of leisure, and want of encouragement to learning, he perhaps tells the main reason when he says, “Besides, the spirit of our people is *commercial*. It has been said, and perhaps with some justice, that the love of gain peculiarly characterizes the inhabitants of the United States.” This remark applied peculiarly to New York, which had been, from the first, especially a business city, and it has always been so. It is precisely in this direction that we are to look for its higher developments, and its rightful place in universal history, rather than to pure science or ideal philosophy or letters. It is business that has given

this city its empire, and brought the imperial arts and sciences in its train.

There is reason to believe that soon after the Revolution, men of thought in New York saw the rising destiny of their City and State, and one reason of their reluctance to come into the constitutional union, was the fear of making over too much of their local power to the central Government; especially their great share of revenue from imports, and their commanding position between New England and the South and West. Very early the interest of the Colonies seemed to centralize here, and the Colonial Congress of 1765, and the Provincial Congress of 1776, and the inauguration of Washington in 1789, were all hints of the empire that was to be.

A gentleman who was here in 1787, when the whole State had a smaller population than North Carolina, wrote to his friends that the city was ruined by the war; but its future greatness was unquestionable. Truth must be told, even if it mortifies our ambition; and the development of the power of the State and City was not to be under the leadership of the great masters of its legislation. Hamilton fell sadly by an impious hand, and Jay retired from public life, and Gouverneur Morris too soon followed him. The masters of the future were men of business, and probably to Robert Fulton and De Witt Clinton, with their industrial friends and helpers, New York owes her imperial position in the nation and the world, more than to men of science or letters, scholars or statesmen. Even her great statesmen had much of business point and sagacity

in their composition; and, surely, Hamilton was as much of a financier and soldier as a jurist, and perhaps was compelled to yield to the Virginia plan of the Constitution, because it came from Madison's more American mind, and embodied more of the instincts and traditions of the nation, than his more military and perhaps more European scheme of consolidation. Chancellor Livingston claims as much honor by his encouragement to Fulton as by his law and statesmanship, and deserves with him a high name among the organizers of liberty. Who shall say what steam navigation has done to emancipate mankind from drudgery, and construct society upon the basis of liberty? It is science turned liberator; and the saucy philosophy of the eighteenth century became the mighty and merciful helper of the nineteenth century. To us, individually and generally, how marvellous has been the gift! Wherever that piston-rod rises and falls, and those paddles turn, man has a giant for his porter and defender, and the liberty of the nation has been organized under its protection; and the great States of the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast are brought within one loyal affinity, and build their new liberties upon the good old pattern of our fathers. Clinton and Fulton, the one identified with the rise of steam navigation, the other with the Erie Canal, are names that belong to universal history, as having given America its business unity, and brought its united wealth to bear upon the industry and commerce of the world.

We are somewhat surprised, in studying the old

New York mind, at seeing so little trace of speculative thinking, and it is not easy to say to what school of philosophy its intellectual leaders belonged. Here we must make an important distinction, and see the cause of the absence of the speculative, subjective habit of mind so common in New England. New York was more dynamic than ideal, or more busy with active forces than theoretic principles. New York itself was a historic force, and not a theological or philosophical school. It was a community that kept most of its historical continuity through three revolutions, and had no decided break in its evolution. Its people were never come-outers or radicals of the extreme type; but carried the old national life forward with them into new conditions. The Dutch colonists were Dutchmen still, and in the old church and nation; the English were English still, with all the old loyalty to church and state; and when the Dutch-English community crowned the old protest against Rome by the new protest against British despotism, they carried with them much of their old institutional habit. They did not go out and build anew under the open heavens from radical ideas; but kept as far as they could within the old walls. Their spirit was free, but their method was cautious and conservative, and they leaned much upon the leaders who walked in the old historical paths. Thus the Constitution of 1777 is a marvel of conservative caution, and shows the power of Jay and his associates over the mass, who were far more radical than he, and who consented to restricted suffrage and the aristocratic Councils of

Appointment and Revision as keeping them within the safe old paths, whilst they rejoiced in the untrammelled religious liberty given. Quite remarkable it is that the Convention of 1801 did little more than decide that the four Senators on the Council of Appointment should have concurrent voices with the Governor in making appointments to office. The people seemed to feel that they were a civic fact, a historic force, an actual institution, and it was a great thing to keep the life that came to them from their fathers.

In their own way, their historical life expanded into new enterprises and institutions, and the year 1804, that saw our Historical Society founded, the City Hall rising from its foundation, and the Public School Society virtually resolved upon, was a memorable date in the annals of the city. It was marked also by dark signs ; for it brought the terrible fire of December, with its loss of \$2,000,000 and forty stores and dwellings, and the death of Hamilton, and the loss of his brilliant gifts and guiding intellect.

In religion and theology there was much of the same spirit. The New York Churches were strong ; but the clergy were little given to speculative thinking, and no commanding thinker appeared among them, such as abounded in New England. They kept the old creeds and usages with a strength that awed down dissent, and with a benign temper that conciliated favor. Latitudinarian tendencies were either suppressed, or driven into open hostility with the popular creeds under deistical or atheistical teachers. In all, the congregations numbered, 30, and

the Jews had one synagogue. Even the most radical congregation in the city, the Universalist, held mainly the old theological views, and had only one point of peculiar doctrine, and even with this single exception, and with all the orthodox habits, they had only a lay organization in 1801, and were without a regular minister till 1803.

The Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, numbered each five congregations; the Baptists three; the Friends two; the Lutherans two; the Roman Catholics, Huguenots, Moravians, and Universalists, one each. Some writers erroneously assign seven churches, instead of five, to the Episcopalians in 1801; by claiming for them the Huguenot Church Du Saint Esprit, which was established in 1704, and acceded to the Episcopal Church in 1804, and Zion Church, which was established by Lutherans in 1801, and joined the Episcopal communion in 1810.

As far as we can judge, the Presbyterian clergy had most of the new American culture of the severer kind, and Drs. Samuel Miller and John M. Mason were the intellectual leaders of the New York pulpit. The only man to be named with them in popular influence was John Henry Hobart, who was ordained in 1801, consecrated bishop in 1811, and who, in spite of his extreme views of Episcopal prerogative, is to be named among the fathers of the American Church, and a good specimen of what old Trinity Church has done to unite patriotism with religion.

The Episcopal Church had much accomplishment

in its clergy, and Bishop Prevoost, who received ordination in England, was a man of extensive knowledge, and Dr. Livingston of the Dutch Church was a good match for him in learning and dignity. It is said that when these clerical magnates met on Sundays and exchanged salutations, they took up the entire street, and reminded beholders of two frigates under full sail, exchanging salutes with each other.

Yet none of the New York clergy were patterns of the peculiar thinking of the nineteenth century, and the leaders steered clear of all traces of the rising rationalism. Dr. Miller touches upon the philosophy of the eighteenth century in his retrospect, and promises to deal with theology in a separate work, but did not fulfil the promise; and only indicates his own leanings and limited culture by praising Locke and Reid in the same chapter, and, in almost the same breath, accepting Jonathan Edwards and ridiculing Emanuel Kant. Very clearly New York religion was not speculative or philosophical, yet it was none the less a positive institution, a living force, and it made up by its kindly spirit and its historical life for the absence of the critical knowledge that sometimes is found apart from piety and charity—the knowledge that *puffeth up*. We are to look for the connections of the old New York religion with the new age in its powerful organizing spirit; and the great movements of piety and charity in America have come from the union of the institutional stability, order, and method of New York with the more subjective

thought and culture of New England. Religious liberty has had its grandest organizations from this city, as a centre, and we have seen only the beginning of its mighty and benign work.

We may regard old New York as culminating in the year 1825, with the completion of the Erie Canal; and that great jubilee that married this city to the mighty west, began a new era of triumph and responsibility, that soon proved that the bride's festival is followed by the wife's cares and the mother's anxieties. New York had become the national city, and was so for a quarter of a century more, and then she became cosmopolitan, European as well as American, and obviously one of the few leading cities of the world—the third city of Christendom. We may fix this change upon the middle of the century as well as upon any date, and call the time from 1850 till now, her cosmopolitan era. The change, of course, was gradual, and the great increase of the city dates from the close of the Revolutionary war, and the evacuation of the city by the British troops. The population doubled nearly in the ten years after 1790, and went from 33,000 to 60,000. In 1825 it reached 166,086, and in 1850 rose to 515,515. All this increase could not but bring a new sense of power, and throughout all the bewildering maze of the old New York politics we can see traces of the desire of the people and their leaders to dispute the palm of empire with Virginia and its old dominion. The efforts seemed vain that were made to put New Yorkers into the presidential chair. Before 1825, the State had tried three times

to elect a President, and three times had raised one of its sons to the Vice-Presidency. What could not be done directly, was done indirectly, and it seems to have been De Witt Clinton, before any leading Northern man, who led the way to the nomination of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency; and before Van Buren had taken the same stand, he began the movement that ended in breaking the old Virginia line of power by reaching over into Tennessee and bringing a successful soldier into the field of politics. The line once broken, New York made way for its own ambition, and twice has had the Presidency in its hands; and had more reasons than state ambition for desiring to continue in power, when probably the ablest and purest of her new statesmen, Silas Wright, lost his political prospects because he would not strike hands with the propagandists of slavery; carried forward democracy in the spirit of its anti-slavery champion, Daniel D. Tompkins, who moved the Liberty Bill of 1817; and the new age began which has committed the Empire State to the dominion of freedom, and put her practically at the head of the movement which identifies the democratic idea in America with emancipation in the nineteenth century.

The Constitutional Convention of 1821, with its moderate liberalism, and the amendment of 1826, removing restrictions on white suffrage, and the Constitution of 1846, with its extreme radicalism, connect this city with general history, especially by their bearing on universal suffrage, and the extension of the elective powers of the people, and the decen-

tralizing of the State, to give more sway to local liberty, especially as to local magistrates and even judges. It is clear that the spirit of the nineteenth century was at work among the people; and, in some respects, has gone so far as to raise the question, whether liberty has not been disorganized under the hands of its dissectors, who have taken the body politic to pieces, with the promise of putting it together with complete equality among the members, without setting the intelligent voters, who should be the head, above the sots and dunces, who should be its foot; and without denying suffrage to a drunken ignoramus on account of his color, yet refusing it to an intelligent and sober patriot for having another skin.

It was in the period that we have called national, that the Constitutional Convention of 1846 was held, and entailed upon us, by its indiscriminate abolition of the old central safeguards, some of the mischiefs that stand in such contrast with the majestic triumphs of the city in wealth and culture during that period, and which called for some remedy, and found it, in part, in the new plan of centralized power, which, since 1849, has given the State at large a hand in our home affairs. How grand in other respects was the development of the city, in that twenty-five years, 1825 to 1850, and what a new and marvellous world of wealth and splendor rose before the eyes of our people!

In 1830 the State, which in 1800 threw the same number of electoral votes as North Carolina, had risen from 586,756, to 1,918,608, and the city had gone from 60,489 to 202,589.

The introduction of gas and of the Croton water were grand illustrations of the power of organized industry, and mighty aids in throwing light, health, and purity into the lives of the people; and the rise of the great popular daily journals that almost created the national press of America, made an era in the free fellowship of public thought. The city pushed its triumphal march forward during that period, from Bleeker-Street to Madison Square, and vainly tried to halt its forces at Washington and Union Squares, or to pause long anywhere on the way of empire. The whole period would make an important history of itself, and our task now is with the New York of to-day, as it has risen into cosmopolitan rank since 1850—the year which gave us a line of European steamers of our own, and opened the Golden Gate of California to our packets.

Look at our city now in its extent, population, wealth, institutions, and connections, and consider how far it is doing its great work, under God's providence, as the most conspicuous representative of the liberty of the nineteenth century in its hopes and fears. You are too familiar with the figures and facts that show the largeness of the city, to need any minute or extended summary or recapitulation. That we are not far from a million of people on this island, that began the century with 60,000; that the valuation of property, real and personal, has risen since 1805 from \$25,000,000, to \$736,988,058; that the real value of property here is about \$1,000,000,000, or a thirtieth part of the entire property of Great Britain; that our taxes within that time have

risen from \$127,000 to \$16,950,767, over four and a half millions more than our whole national expenditure in 1801; that our banking capital is over \$90,000,000, and the transactions of our Clearing Houses, for the year ending October 1, 1866, were over \$29,000,000,000; that our Savings Banks have 300,000 depositors, and \$77,000,000 of deposits; that our 108 Fire Insurance Companies and 38 Fire Agencies have a capital of \$47,560,000, and our 18 Life Insurance Companies a capital of \$2,938,000, whose premiums last year were nearly \$9,000,000; that, by the census of 1865, the number of dwellings was 49,844, and the value of them was \$423,096,918; that this city, by the census of 1860, returned a larger manufacturing product than any other city in the Union, and more than any State, except New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania—the sum total of \$159,107,369, from raw material worth \$96,177,038 in 4,375 establishments, with 90,204 operatives, and \$61,212,757 capital, and manufactured nearly one-eleventh of the sum total of the United States * manufactures in

* In justice to Philadelphia we quote the statistics of her manufactures from the census of 1860, which show a larger number of hands employed, and a larger capital invested, with less value, however, in raw material, and in the value of the product. Philadelphia had, in 1860, 6,298 manufacturing establishments, with a capital invested of \$73,518,885; with the cost of raw material, \$69,562,206; with 98,983 operatives, and with an annual product of value \$135,979,677. It must be remembered, however, that Philadelphia, since 1854, is made to include the whole county of one hundred and twenty square miles—nearly six times the area of New York city—which is very much like annexing Brooklyn and Jersey City and the whole neighborhood that really contains New York people, business, and capital to the city itself, and setting their financial returns down under one head. It is to be desired that New York would make as good provision for mechanics and persons of moderate means, as Philadelphia makes by her many snug and cheap houses, and her light expenses and simpler habits.

1860, which was \$1,885,861,676; that in twenty years we exported, from September 1, 1846, to September 1, 1866, to Europe, over 27,000,000 barrels of flour, over 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, 127,000,000 bushels of corn, nearly 5,000,000 bushels of rye; that the receipts for customs in this port for 1865 were \$101,772,905; that this city is the great gold market of the world, and in 1865 received \$61,201,108, and exported over \$30,000,000 abroad, and received in twelve years, 1854 to 1866, from San Francisco \$375,558,659 in gold; that our shipping, registered and enrolled in 1865, amounted in tonnage to 1,223,264 tons, and the number of arrivals of vessels in this port in 1865 was 12,634, of these 2,078 being steamers; that our exports for the year 1865 were \$208,630,282, and our imports were \$224,742,419; that, on an average, 35 tons of mail-matter are received here for our citizens, and 55 tons are sent out daily; that the average number of mail-bags received is 385, and the average number sent out is 713; that within three years and a half the mail correspondence of our citizens has doubled; that the number of letters and newspapers collected by the carriers for the quarter ending December 31, 1865, was over 3,000,000, and the number delivered by them was over 3,600,000, and the deliveries from Post-Office boxes for the same quarter were over 5,000,000; that the increase of letters is so marvellous that New York may soon rival London, which, in 1862, received by mail 151,619,000 letters;—these and the like plain statistics are sufficient to prove the imperial wealth and power of New York,

and to startle us with the problem of its prospective growth, when we remember that $4\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. increase, which has been generally the actual rate of increase, will give us a population of some 4,000,000 at the close of the century.

Now, what are we to say of the city in its higher, intellectual, and moral relations to our nation and age? What features of cosmopolitan greatness is it manifesting? It is surely no small thing, that so many people live here in tolerable peace and comfort; yet, of course, mere numbers do not constitute greatness, else Pekin would excel us two to one, and Yeddo might throw Paris and London into the shade. Greatness is in quality, not quantity, and a rational man of five feet eight inches is greater than a rude giant of eight feet, or a whale of ninety feet, or a comet with a tail fifteen millions of miles long. Take the test of quality, and New York need not hide her head among the great cities of the world, nor shrink from comparing her best citizens with the best citizens of any other city, nor from asking for her daily work an honorable position in the history of human capital, labor, and skill. Every day the nation and the world are richer for what is done on this island, and the great army of workers here with the hand or head, presents a marvellous spectacle to the mind capable of putting their various sections together, and seeing at one view our New York at its daily work.

Let us pass in review the industrial army of the city, which General Barlow, Secretary of State, allows me to copy from the unpublished census of

1865, and let us imagine it divided into regiments, thus, of about a thousand persons each :

Blacksmiths, over two and one-half.....	regiments or....	2,621
Bookbinders, over one.....	"	1,184
Boiler Makers, nearly one.....	"	910
Boot and Shoe Makers, over six.....	"	6,307
Butchers, four	"	3,998
Brokers, one and one-third.....	"	1,348
Barbers, one	"	1,054
Cabinet Makers and Dealers, two and one-half.	"	2,575
Carpenters, over six.....	"	6,352
Cartmen and Draymen, four and one-half.....	"	4,675
Clerks, seventeen and one-half.....	"	17,620
Clergy, nearly one-half.....	"	429
Confectioners, nearly one.....	"	756
Cooks, one.....	"	906
Coopers, one and one-half.....	"	1,401
Dressmakers, etc., nine and one-half.....	"	9,501
Drivers, nearly two.....	"	1,895
Engineers, over one.....	"	1,196
Grocers, one.....	"	937
Hat and Cap Makers, one and one-half.....	"	1,438
Jewelers, one.....	"	925
Laborers, twenty-one and one-quarter.....	"	21,231
Laundresses, three and one-half.....	"	3,500
Lawyers, one and one-fourth	"	1,232
Merchants, six.....	"	5,978
Machinists, three	"	3,108
Masons, three.....	"	2,757
Milliners, one and one-third	"	1,334
Musicians, nearly one.....	"	809
Painters and Glaziers, four	"	3,801
Peddlers, two	"	1,938
Physicians, one and one-fourth.....	"	1,269
Piano Makers, nearly one	"	855
Plumbers, one.....	"	1,108
Police, one and one-half.....	"	1,546
Porters, nearly three.....	"	2,729
Printers, two.....	"	2,186
Saddlers and Harness Makers, one.....	"	915
Sailors and Marines, over three	"	3,288

Servants, thirty-three.....	regiments or....	33,282
School-Children, one hundred.....	"	100,000
Ship Carpenters, one.....	"	1,156
Stone Cutters, one and one-third.....	"	1,342
Tailors, ten	"	9,734
Teachers, over one and one-half.....	"	1,608
Tinsmiths, one.....	"	921

These occupations and others that I might present from the voluminous pages of the Census, reckon about 150,000 of the people, and with school-children a quarter of a million.

The measure of a man's dignity depends upon the degree in which he rises above his private wants and lives in universal principles, motives, and objects. Now, how far is the work of our city made to bear upon the business and welfare of the nation and the world, and how does a cosmopolitan spirit mark the temper of our people? Much, surely, and probably far more than we are apt to think. The truth is coming out, more and more, that we are working with the country and the race, and giving and receiving good of all kinds, by a perpetual and magnificent exchange of thought and incentive, as well as of merchandise. Our best merchants are obliged to hold the markets of the globe in their minds, and our commerce is the practical fellowship of the business of the world, and this city has much of the enterprise and wealth of the whole nation in its charge. I do not say that business is done wholly or mainly for disinterested aims, or that Wall Street and South Street are zealots for universal philanthropy or missionary sacrifice; but I do believe that they, in their best merchants, have a

large sense of the grandeur of their work and a rising conviction of its relation to the nation and the world. Our best merchants and bankers do not neglect character as an essential attendant of capital, and commercial honor means as much here as anywhere in America or Europe. The city that is next to London in financial importance, and lately saved the credit of the Bank of England by her gold, is not behind London in the worth of a true business man's word. Business here in its best form is done with careful method as well as large enterprise, and the leading firms assure me that one per cent. in sales will cover the amount of their average losses in trade. Of course, wealth is no measure of greatness, and we all know how utterly contemptible a millionaire may make himself by his utter treachery to the noblest principles; but it is the man that is mean, not the spirit of business, nor the nature of capital. The money is often nobler than the man, and capital, under the influence of the immense enterprise and world-wide relations of this city, has a certain grandeur in its tone, and cannot be sluggish, nor wholly mean, if it will follow bravely the lead of the age, and make its investments with the best promise of honest return. Surely, our New York capital is in marvellous relations with the industry of the nation and the globe, and the purse here is the sinew of peace, as it has been the sinew of war. Day by day it keeps its vast army and navy of industry on the land and sea, and no man can enter intelligently into the study of the relations of capital and labor here, without saying that the subject rises

into imperial dignity, and a true merchant cannot be a churl or a dunce. Business itself here teaches large ideas, and breathes a brave spirit and a generous fellowship. The trades catch something of the same temper, and the mechanics of this city, so eminent for skill and thrift, have much sense of their part in the work of their time, as well as their craft.

The earnings of labor rise here into grandeur, and not only count up by millions in our Savings Banks, but defend the country and build up the city. New York was built up largely by money loaned to our merchants from our Savings Banks; and, when the nation's life was threatened, these husbanded wages, as will be seen by Colonel Warner's statement,* were transferred into loans to our Government, and thus our hard-handed industry sent its money as well as its men to the war; and, therefore, New York labor is imperial in its work, and has done a noble part in giving our America her place among the nations. How mightily New York labor, capital, and skill, met together in our iron-clad fleet! When the brave little Monitor steamed into Chesapeake Bay and struck the rebel bully, the Merrimac, the deadly blow that stopped its piratical work, the mechanics and merchants of New York were there in their might, and Fulton and Ericsson led them to their triumph under the good old flag of the Union. Our business surely rises into imperial proportions, and is training us to a certain sense of our belonging to the great empire of industry that is so vitally con-

* See Appendix.

nected with the republic of letters. It does some things that have a romantic grandeur, and read like chapters of a poem. What was it in the main but the business spirit, that carried through the last wonder of the world? It was not abstract philanthropy, nor priestly ambition, nor missionary zeal, nor scientific pride, nor intellectual curiosity, but simple business enterprise, far-seeing and plucky, that laid the Atlantic Cable, and gave the two hemispheres of the globe one pulse and brain. In the Great Eastern, Cyrus W. Field brought our Fulton and Morse to work together in a wonderful way, and Fulton's steam carried the cable, and Morse's lightning sent through the thought. So the spirit of business joined together the engine that carries bulk with the battery, that discharges brain; and New York has had a mighty hand in that organism of liberty of the nineteenth century, that emancipates man from the weight of his burdens and the bonds of distance and of time.

As to the bearing of New York upon government, which is part of the great work of life, there is much to say in various directions, lights, and shades. Yet this is surely true, that this city in its real historical life has been the guardian of liberty, order, and union, and the great scandals that have sometimes fallen upon its good name, have not been its own home production. The city has been wonderfully free from disorder, and when mobs have appeared, the fact that they have showed their heads reads less conspicuously in our history, than the fact that they were at once put down,

and the heads disappeared more quickly than they came. The last of these mobs and the worst, because against the few and unoffending negroes, was most effectually put down, and the city at large applauded the magistrate whose decision was most conspicuous in giving the rioters their due, and he is now our honored Mayor. The logic of our history and conviction as to mobs, is simple and sufficient. It says to all assemblies that threaten person or property, "Disperse!" and if they do not go, then it says, "Fire!" In mercy, as well as in justice, that logic has worked well, and is not likely to die out.

The marvellous growth of population, within twenty years, has added half a million to our numbers, and called, of course, for new measures, and ought to be some excuse for some mistakes and disappointments. The charter bears the mark of many changes, and is destined to bear more. The original charter was given by James II. in 1686; was amended by Queen Anne in 1708; further enlarged by George II. in 1730, into what is now known as Montgomerie's Charter, and as such was confirmed by the General Assembly of the Province in 1732, and made New York essentially a free city. The Mayor was appointed by the Provincial Governor and Council, till the Revolution; by the State Governor and four members of the Council of Appointment, till 1821; by the Common Council, until 1834, and afterwards by the people. In 1830, the people divided the Common Council into two boards, and, in 1849, the government was divided

into seven departments, the heads of each being chosen by the people, and the Mayor's term of office being extended to two years. In 1853, the Board of Assistant Aldermen was changed to a Board of sixty Councilmen, and the term of Aldermen extended to two years. In 1857, the number of Aldermen was reduced from twenty-two to seventeen, and the sixty Councilmen to twenty-four; and the present complex system of government was established, with its many disconnected branches and equivocal division of power between the city, county, and state. Strangely is the Mayor shorn of power, and the office which De Witt Clinton preferred to his place in the National Senate, is now little more than a name and position. Still, the essence of Montgomerie's old charter remains, and the true spirit can redress the new corruptions.

There are some ugly aspects of our city government that make it difficult to treat the subject in the dignified light of history, and difficult to keep silent upon the manifest wickedness of some of our officials and their accomplices. It is not necessary to take partisan ground to rebuke the wrong; for no party has the monopoly of the offence. Fair men of both parties now say that our citizens are robbed and our city is disgraced. It is clear that whilst we have many honest and effective men in office, we have also a set of knaves in power, whose conduct violates every principle of justice and patriotism. May I not say, that whilst this city is intensely American in feeling, we are afflicted with one institution peculiarly foreign? We have a royal

family, whose maintenance is very dear, and whose title to their state and income it is hard to discover. They abound in brass and gold; but whilst the brass on their faces is their own, the gold in their pockets is stolen from yours. They have the costliest signet *ring* in Christendom, and it makes the dirtiest mark, and sullies the sacred motto of Liberty which it bears. It puts the stain of iniquity even upon the seat of judgment, and the millions (\$2,243,340 60) expended on the unfinished Court-House, prove that the work has been managed in part by thieves. What to do is the universal question, and we all ask it with perplexity. The principle is clear, and the method will ere long show itself. The principle of our redemption is to be found in the sacred idea of freedom. It is not in party spirit, nor aristocratic pride, nor property prerogative; but in intelligent liberty and public spirit. We are oppressed, degraded, and robbed, and we ask to be liberated, and we shall be, if we trust more in the spirit of Zenger and his Liberty Boys than that of Lord Howe with his dragoons. The city belongs to the State, nation, and world, and not to any clique or ring or party; yet whatever is done, should aim to give our citizens self-respect, to train them as much as possible to manage their own affairs. Our people are intelligent, industrious, honest, and brave, and mean to have their rights, and shall. Careful legislation, with intelligent suffrage and a city government more on the plan of the national, and taking from the Common Council its temptations to base jobs, will set us right, and

free us from being subject to the dynasty of dirt and sovereignty of sots. Of parties merely, as such, little is to be hoped. Of the people of the city and the State, all may be expected ~~that~~ *is* right, when existing wrongs are clearly seen, and all honest men are banded against them by the true principle of impartial suffrage, and universal liberty and law. Then, as elsewhere in America, liberty becomes conservative, and is settled into law, whilst law rises into liberty. Let all honest men take as much interest in our city affairs as thieves now take, and our city is saved.

With all the drawback of defective municipal government, the city is a great power in the Union, and gave its wealth and men to the nation. Nay, its very passion has been national, and the mass who deplored the war never gave up the Union, and might, perhaps, have consented to compromise rather than to disunion, and have gone beyond any other city in clinging to the Union as such, whether right or wrong. The thoughtful mind of the city saw the true issue, and, whilst little radical or *doctrinaire* in its habit of thinking, and more inclined to trust to historical tendencies and institutional discipline for the removal of wrong than to abstract ideas it did not waver a moment after the die was cast, and the blow of rebellion and disunion was clear. The ruling business powers of the city gave money and men to the nation, when the Government was halting and almost paralyzed. The first loan was hazardous and the work of patriotism, and when our credit was once committed, the wealth of

the city was wholly at the service of the nation, and the ideas of New England, and the enthusiasm of the West, marched to victory with the mighty concurrence of the money and the men of the Empire City and State. The State furnished 473,443 men, or, when reduced to years of service, 1,148,604 years' service; equal to three years' service of 382,868 three years' men; and the city alone furnished 116,382 men, equal to 267,551 years' service, at a net cost of \$14,577,214 65. That our moneyed men meant devoted patriotism, it is not safe to say of them all. In some cases, their capital may have been wiser and truer than the capitalist, and followed the great current of national life. Capital, like water, whose currents it resembles, has its own laws, and he who owns it cannot change its nature, any more than he who owns a water-power can change the power of the water. The capital of this city is bound, under God, to the unity of the nation, and, therefore, has to do a mighty part in organizing the liberty of the nineteenth century. Led by the same large spirit, and true to the Union policy which has been the habit of the community from the old Dutch times, the dominant thought of our people will be sure to vindicate the favorite idea of States Rights *in* the Union against States Wrongs *out* of it; and the seceded States will be restored as soon as they secure the States that have never seceded the just fruits of the war for the national life—and guarantee them against all repetition of the treason. The end shall be liberty for

all; for the white man and the black man, everywhere; for the South as well as the North.

It might be shown that the business mind of our city has had great aptitude for the organization and government of institutions of charity and reform, and that, with all their defects, these institutions are, in many respects, as remarkable for their efficiency as their extent. Here, moreover, where crime rises into gigantic proportions, our safeguards are by no means of pigmy shape, and our police system is justly a matter of pride with our good citizens, and makes their walks safe by day and their pillow tranquil at night. That 68,373 arrests were made for offences of all grades in the year 1865, and, of these arrests, 53,911 were for offences of violence or other harm towards the person, proves the vigilance of our police; and that so many who were arrested were discharged on insufficient grounds, has raised in some observers the suspicion that some of our judges are either not wise or not honest, and too near the interests of the culprits. Our police, although established by the State authority, represents the historical, legitimate mind of the city in itself and its rural connections; for the country and city are, in important respects, one, and a large part of our true democracy who have genuine and just interest in the city, live in the country. Aristotle* was wise, and seems to have had a foresight of our day, when over two thousand years ago he wrote: "When a country happens to be so situated, that a great part of the land lies at a distance from the

* Aristotle, Politics, Book vi., ch. iv.

city, there it is easy to establish a good democracy or a free State; for the people in general are obliged to form their settlements in the country." Our rural or territorial democracy may carry their jurisdiction too far; but their leading acts have tended to organize our liberty, not to bring us under the yoke of bondage. It is not the party, but the great heart of the people, that we must trust. Surely, viewing our city in all its public institutions, under the twofold aspect of urban and rural control, they present a great monument of organizing sagacity and force; and even the frauds that pervert their functions cannot blind us to the largeness of the organization and the frequent fidelity and effectiveness of the management. We must not exaggerate our miseries, nor allow a ring of thieves to shut us out from the knowledge of our faithful servants. Remember that if New York has rogues in office, other cities are not spotless, nor wholly frugal; that London prints ponderous volumes on municipal frauds, and Paris * has a yearly Budget, that, of late, approaches

* That Paris is like us in financial trouble, is evident from this passage from Kolb's admirable Handbook of Comparative Statistics, Leipsic, 1865. "The city of Paris alone has a Budget like an empire; but like one that finds itself in financial decline. In 1847, its levy was limited to 46,000,000 frs. In 1853, the impost was raised to 55,000,000 at the highest; but there was actually a demand, ordinary and extraordinary, for 90,000,000; on account of which a loan of 50,000,000 was negotiated. The Budget for 1859 closes with the figures 77,619,631 frs. The sum actually needed reached 97,720,545 frs. The Budget for 1864 is fixed at 81,586,376 frs. ordinary, and 52,714,936 extraordinary; to which were added 15½ millions supplementary, and 1,337,650 special appropriations; amounting in all to the sum of 151,408,942 frs. The actual account in 1862 reaches the enormous sum of 175,712,566 frs." Kolb, page 68. I have seen a statement that sets the Budget of 1863 at 193 million frs. Yet for all this, Paris taxes property less than New York, and so does not drive her residents away by over taxation. She puts most of the burdens on

\$40,000,000 in gold. Believe it, that we have the groundwork of a noble municipal order; and the poorest service that the citizen can render, is to despair of the republic or its metropolis. Its institutions of charity and reform have the outlines of imperial greatness, and need only to be filled up with an imperial mind and energy. Already munificent, voluntary associations have done a great work and given nobler promise. Their history would fill volumes.

Do not disdain to look upon our city upon another side, and consider how the great brain of business refreshes itself with what is generally called amusement. Relicarse all the records of excess and folly and utter wickedness that you can, and yet there is something else, and not by any means disheartening to say. Allow that in this city, in the year ending October 31, 1865, over 16,000 persons were arrested for intoxication, and over 7,000 more for intoxication and disorderly conduct; that there are some 10,000 places for intoxicating drinks, and dens of licentiousness in proportion. Let us not forget that there is something encouraging in the demand for the higher forms of recreation, the beautiful arts, sculpture, painting, music, the higher drama, and, above all, for that gift of God, fair and great Nature, as presented in our noble Park under the sagacious and powerful hand of art. We must rest our minds as well as our bodies, and beautiful

imports and sales, and in 1864 the Octroi tax was estimated at \$4,281,000. New York would be a cheaply governed city, if we had our whole revenue from customs, &c., to draw from.

art gives the rest that soothes without stupefying, and cheers without maddening. God himself is opening a new world of loveliness. It is He that offers us the musical scale, after our brains are weary of the multiplication-table, and to man as to child he bids us to the drama that is called play, after we are worn down with the drama that is called work. Remarkable and interesting it is to see that beautiful tastes are rising with our utilitarian pursuits, and music and its sister arts follow in the track of mathematics and its severe paths. It is surely something to thank Heaven for, that we have so much beautiful art within our reach ; that gifted men and women bring hither their choice works of sculpture and painting, and that we have heard Jenny Lind and other spirits of song, and seen the Keans and Kembles, Rachel, Ristori, and their peers in the higher walks of the drama. There is a Providence in it, and our city, with all its vices and follies, sets an example to the nation of the higher pleasures that cheer labor with recreation, and throw over care the charm of poetry and art. Happy will be the day when society learns the true lesson, and abandons its semi-barbarous extravagance and dissipation, for true companionship and exalting graces. Society is not well with us now, and the true union of men and women, social and domestic, is broken by an alarming secession. The men have, in great numbers, seceded to the clubs, and the women, in alarming array, have abandoned themselves to dress and jewels, in a devotion which makes the clothes primary, and the woman secondary ; in a fashion

that renders most visiting intolerable to sensible men, and ranks the lady according to the wardrobe, and the sociality according to the cook and dancing-master. We wait for the heroine, the feminine Grant or Sherman, who shall reduce the seceders to submission, plant the banner of Union on the Fort Sumters of their rebellion, and bring them to terms by force of such combined loveliness and goodness, as to make their loyal yoke more charming than their boasted and disloyal liberty. Then, perhaps, modern New York might recall, without blushing, what Mrs. Grant wrote long years ago of old New York: "These unembellished females had more comprehensiveness of mind, more variety of ideas, more, in short, of what may be called original thinking, than could be easily imagined."

And how shall we estimate the education of our people in its various forms; by schools, colleges, newspapers, books, churches, and, not least, by this great university of human life which is always before our eyes? Think of the 208,309 scholars reported in 1865 in our public schools, and the average attendance of 86,674 in those schools, and over 100,000 scholars in regular attendance in all our schools, both public and private. Think of our galleries of art, private and public, and our great libraries and reading-rooms like the Astor, the Mercantile, the Society, and the Cooper Union. Consider the remarkable increase of private libraries, such as Dr. Wynne has but begun to describe in his magnificent volume. Think of our press, and its constant and enormous issues, especially of daily papers, which are the pecu-

liar literary institution of our time, and alike the common school and university of our people. Our 350 churches and chapels, 258 of them being regular churches of all kinds, can accommodate about 300,000 hearers, and inadequate as in some respects they are as to location and convenience, they can hold as many of the people as wish to attend church, and far more than generally attend.* Besides our churches and chapels, we have powerful religious instrumentalities in our religious press, and our city is the centre of publication of leading newspapers, magazines, and reviews, of the great denominations of the country. In these organs the best scholars and thinkers of the nation express their thought in a way wholly unknown at the beginning of the century, when the religious press of the country was not apparently dreamed of. The higher class of religious and theological reviews that are published here, are, perhaps, the best specimens of the most enlarged scholarship and severe thinking of America, and are doing much to educate an enlightened and

* The fullest statistics of New York religion that we can obtain, are given in the excellent Report of the City Mission for 1866, and give a list of 350 churches, chapels, and synagogues; 171 of them being below Fourteenth Street, and 179 above Fourteenth Street. The list of clergy resident numbers 537, and the number of pastors is 298: being of Baptists 30, Congregationalists 5, Dutch Reformed 21, Lutheran 9, Methodists 41, Presbyterians 56, Episcopalians 79, Roman Catholic 36, Unitarian 3, Miscellaneous 14. The number of Roman Catholic pastors is understated, by naming only one in connection with each church; whereas there are often several. The State Census of 1865 returns 258 churches in the city, valued at \$12,852,500; with other real estate, to the amount of \$8,477,800; with capacity for seating 266,980 persons, and with a usual attendance of 161,403. The salaries of the clergy, including use of real estate, are estimated at \$504,400—being an average of \$1,955 each.

truly catholic spirit and fellowship. If the question is asked, in view of all these means of education, what kind of mind is trained up here, or what are the indications of our New York intelligence, it may not be so easy to say in full, as to throw out a hint or two by way of suggestion. There is, certainly, what may be called a New York mind and character, and there must be from the very nature of the case. Some characteristics must mark each community, as the results of birth and breeding; and however great the variety of elements, some qualities must predominate over others in the people, as in the climate and fruits of a country. Where two tendencies seem to balance each other for a time, one is sure, at last, to preponderate, and to gain value and power with time, and win new elements to itself. It is not hard to indicate the essential New York character from the beginning. It is positive, institutional, large-hearted, genial, taking it for granted that all men are not of one pattern, and that we are to live by allowing others to have their liberty as we have ours.

Perhaps we make the portrait more distinct by comparing New York with New England; the Knickerbocker with the Yankee. There is this great difference in their antecedents. The old New Yorker began with his European national and church life, and was Dutch or English in church and state, without any radical non-conformity. The New Englander began with separation, and whilst bringing the noblest elements of European character, he started as a dissenter from church and state. Hence the obvious and remarkable difference. The New Yorker

rested in the old institutions, and still rests in them, —in the Heidelberg Catechism and Dutch Church or in the Prayer Book and Anglican Church or Westminster Confession and Presbyterian Church; and, moreover, in civil matters, he trusts more in ancient and fixed law, than in radical principles. The New Englander was busy with reconstructing society and religion, according to his own convictions, and so became subjective, introversial, and *doctrinaire*; sometimes to such a degree as sadly to puzzle and annoy his old Dutch-English neighbors, and as still to draw from their representatives here the accusation of being over-subjective, opinionated, and dictatorial, if not over-fond of turning the world of institutions upside down, at the mercy of his remorseless ideas. One other difference marks the two in a way that is not often acknowledged, and may not be sufficiently appreciated. New England at first seceded not only from old England, but from old Europe, and undertook to give up the dominant Japhetic or Indo-European idea of God in history, and to return to Shem and the Law of Moses, with the idea of God over us rather than with us, and to reject or slight the European Christian year and round of worship that is based upon the Incarnation. The Puritan, of course, believed in the Gospel and its great truths of Incarnation and Atonement; but he made the expiatory Atonement and its subjective work more conspicuous, and was suspicious of the old church habits that are built upon the objective Incarnation, and keep the Christmas jubilee and its sequel. He was distrustful of the method

of nurture, and trusted more to direct conversion. The New Yorker, whether Dutch or English, brought over the old Christian year with its educational discipline, and New York still keeps the habit, and is decidedly a Churchman's, and not a Puritan, city. The Dutch retained the Christian year with its Pinxter and Paas festivals, and great was the wrath of many when Dr. Laidlie denounced their old church ways, and drove scores of old Dutch families into the Episcopal church by his Puritanic radicalism.

The two churches are, indeed, wonderfully drawing near each other, the Puritan and the Churchman, as we shall see, and blending the calm method of church nurture with the Puritan method of individual conversion; yet these distinctions are nevertheless real, and are essential to a fair study of our subject. The Puritan has made up for the narrowness of his Semitic theism, by the new science and insight that discern God's immanence in nature and man; and the Churchman has quickened his objective conservatism by a large infusion of Puritan independence, intuition, and fire. In this and in other respects the elements of civilization are combining in our city, and are giving us promise of the imperial city and the imperial mind that shall be. Our literature shows the same process, and whilst all types of thought and styles of diction here centre, the most memorable combination is that of Puritan analysis and intuition with catholic largeness and repose. Irving well represents the calm, cheerful, old conservatism from his Sunnyside on the Hudson; and, perhaps, Hawthorne, at his old Puritan manse

on Concord River, is his contrast in introversial insight and mystical fancy. How much their works are read here, and their tempers cross and modify each other! It seemed as if our people felt the worth and also the large affinities of their idol, by inviting good examples of Puritan intellects to honor his memory, when our leading Yankee poet and historian were called to pay their tributes at the obsequies of Irving. Then the two elements, the actual and the ideal, met together, and the two poles of the American mind were in unison. Our patriarch-poet was fitly chosen to give the eulogy over those fathers of our literature, Cooper and Irving; and the fact and the occasion brought the New York and the New England mind into striking contrast and also harmony. I may name him, William Cullen Bryant, without reserve here to-night, since age and absence from the country lift him into historical dignity, and I may characterize him as the noble and venerable exemplar of New England in New York—the prophet of Liberty as well as the poet of Nature, and combining in rare union the old Hebrew reverence with our modern largeness and freedom. Well may the nation honor him for singing so grandly the Dirge of Slavery, and at the same time protesting against all trespass upon the constitutional rights of our States and people, and all wrong to trade and commerce by unjust taxation and centralization. All honor to our poet and patriot for his service to our liberty and our law!

This affinity between the Puritan and Churchman mind, or between the New England subjective

scholasticism and the New York Dutch-English objective institutionalism, has shown itself from the beginning. Jonathan Edwards, the Plato, as Franklin was the Aristotle, of New England thought, the first metaphysical mind of America, undoubtedly felt it, when, in 1722, a youth under nineteen, he came to preach to a little knot of Presbyterians in a hall in William Street; when he saw the face of God very near to him, as he mused on the banks of the Hudson; and when a ship arrived, "his soul eagerly caught at any news favorable to the interest and advancement of Christ's Kingdom." He much wished to stay here, and undoubtedly was as much calmed by the wholesome old-fashioned repose of Dutch and English institutions as cheered by the devotion and kindness of the people.

How far assimilation in its various forms of thought and life is to go, we can only conjecture; for the process has but begun. Our community, like every other community, must go through three stages of development to complete its Providential evolution: aggregation, accommodation, and assimilation. The first stage is aggregation, and that comes of course with the fact of residence. Here we are, about a million of us, aggregated on this healthy and charming island, and here we most of us expect and wish to stay. We are seeking our next stage, and wish accommodation not with entire success, and the city is distressed by prosperity, and is like an overgrown boy, whose clothes are too small for his limbs, and he waits in half nakedness for his fitting garments. In some respects, the city itself is a

majestic organism, and we have light, water, streets, and squares, much to our mind, always excepting the dirt. The scarcity of houses, the costs of rent, living, and taxation are grievous, and driving a large portion of our middling class into the country. Yet the city is full and overflowing, and is likely to be. The work of assimilation is going on, and every debate, controversy, and party, brings the various elements together, and we are seeing each other whether we differ or agree. Great progress has been made in observing and appreciating our situation and population. Probably New York knows itself better to-day than at any time since its imperial proportions began to appear. In politics, police, philanthropy, education, and religion, we are reckoning our classes, numbers, and tendencies, and feeling our way towards some better harmony of ideas and interests. The whole population of the city was, by census of 1860, 813,669; and by the census of 1865, 726,386. The voters number 151,838; native, 51,500; foreign, 77,475. Over twenty-one years, they who cannot read and write are 19,199. Families number 148,683. Total of foreigners by census of 1860, was 383,717; and by census of 1865, 313,417. Number of women by census of 1865 was 36,000 more than of men, and of widows, over 32,000; being 25,000 more widows than widowers. The Germans, by the census of 1860, numbered 119,984; and by the census of 1865, 107,269. This makes this city not the third, but the eighth city in the world as to German population. These German cities have a larger population: Berlin, Vienna, Bres-

lau, Cologne, Munich, Hamburg, and Dresden.* The Irish, by the census of 1860, number 203,700; and by the census of 1865, 161,334. New York now, we believe, has a million of residents, and either peculiar difficulties in the census commission of 1865, or peculiar influences after the war, led to the appearance of diminished population. Certainly we have, of late, gained numbers, and have not lost in variety of elements to be assimilated. The national diversities are not hostile, and we are seeking out their best, instead of their worst, qualities. Italian art and French accomplishment we can appreciate without forgetting that we are Americans. We are discerning in our New York Germany, something better than Lager Beer and Sunday Concerts, and learning to appeal to the sterling sense and indomitable love of liberty of the countrymen of Luther and Gutenberg. The Irish among us, who make this the second if not the first Irish city of the world, and who contribute so largely to our ignorant and criminal returns, we are studying anew, and discerning their great service to industry and their great capacity for organization. We find among them good specimens of the blood of the Clintons and the Emmets, and are bound to acknowledge that in purity, their wives and daughters may be an example to any class in America or Europe. Old

* Population of German cities by the last census (1864): Vienna, 578,525; Berlin, 609,723; Breslau, 156,644; Cologne, 117,000; Munich, 165,051; Hamburg, 135,339. The population of Hamburg is from the census of 1861 as that city does not belong to the Zollverein, and did not come into the Zollverein census of 1864. See *Illustrirter Kalender*, Leipzig, 1867, and *Handbuch der Vergleichenden Statistik*, von G. Fr. Kolb, Leipzig, 1865.

Israel is with us too in force, and some thirty synagogues of Jews manifest the power of the oldest organized religion, and the example of a people that cares wholly for its own sick and poor; willing to meet Christians as friends and citizens, and learn our religion more from its own gospel of love, than from its old conclaves of persecution. We often see other types of the Oriental mind in our streets and houses, and it will be well for us when Asia is here represented by able specimens of her mystical piety, and we learn of her something of the secret of her repose in God, and give her in return something of our art of bringing the will of God to bear upon this stubborn earth, instead of losing sight of the earth in dreams of pantheistic absorption. In many ways the various elements are combining to shape our ideas and society, and fill out the measure of our practical education.

Yet, probably, the most important assimilation, as already hinted, is that which is going on here between the various elements of our American life in this mother-city which is destined, apparently, to be to America what Rome was to the tribes that thronged to its gates. What has been taking place in England is taking place here, and the Independents and Churchmen are coming together here as in England since the Revolution of 1688, when extremes were greatly reduced, and the independency of Milton and Cromwell began to reappear in combination with the church ways of Clarendon and Jeremy Taylor. The most significant part of the process is the union here of Puritan individualism

and its intuitive thinking and bold ideas, with New York institutionalism, and its organizing method and objective mind. The Yankee is here, and means to stay, and is apparently greatly pleased with the position and reception, and enjoys the fixed order and established paths of his Knickerbocker hosts. It is remarkable that whilst New England numbered only some 20,000, or 19,517 of her people here, which is 7,000 less than the nations of Old England in the city, by the census of 1860, they are so well received and effective, and fill so many and important places in business and the professions. By the census of 1865, New York City has 17,856 natives of New England, and 19,699 natives of Old England; a balance of 1,843 in favor of Old England. Yet, in the State at large, the result is different, for the population numbers 166,033 natives of New England, and 95,666 natives of Old England; a balance of 70,372 in favor of New England. It is curious to note that the city had only 825 native Dutch in 1865, and the State 4,254. In a philosophical point of view, it is memorable that the Puritan mind is now largely in power, even in our church establishments that so depart from New England independency, and the leading Presbyterian and Episcopal preachers and scholars are largely from the Puritan ranks. Our best informed scholar in the philosophy of religion, who holds the chair of theological instruction in the Presbyterian Seminary, is a New England Congregationalist, transplanted to New York. Nay, even the leading, or at least the most conspicuous, Roman Catholic theologian of New

York, is the son of a Connecticut Congregationalist minister, and carries the lineal blood and mental habit of his ancestor, Jonathan Edwards, into the illustration and defence of the Roman creed. It is worthy of note that our most philosophical historian is the son of a Massachusetts Congregational minister, and a lover of the old scholastic thinking, and a champion of the ideal school of Edwards and Channing in its faith and independency; author, too, of perhaps the most bold and characteristic word of America to Europe, the oration of February 22, 1866, that was the answer of our new world to British Toryism, and Romish Obscurantism, whether to the Premier's mock neutral manifesto, or the Pope's Encyclical Letter. Some of the Puritans who keep their independency, catch the New York organizing passion; and Congregationalism, which, after making four unsuccessful attempts to win a footing, at last found it in 1819, has given to the city a body of clergy who understand the power of institutions as well as ideas. The pastor of the Tabernacle has written his name upon the roll of our patriotic leaders; and the pastor of All Souls, the First Congregational Church in New York, has led the grandest of our national charities, and written a chapter of humanity, that, in its way, has never been surpassed if equalled on earth, in the Sanitary Commission. On all sides New England independency works into the large organic methods of this metropolis and State. Large, indeed, is the hospitality that has been shown to us New Englanders in this city of our adoption, alike to our thought and our people. The press

and the parlor have been alike generous, and we can ask no fairer treatment for our literature than has been given our authors in the admirable *Cyclopedia of American Literature* by our fellow-members of the Society—the brothers Duyckinck—one of whom we greet here cordially, and the other we tenderly remember, to-night.

It is not amiss to remember that of the 125 delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, forty members were natives of New England, or nearly one third of the whole number—a fact quite remarkable, when we consider that in this State the New Englanders are but about a twentieth part of the population. A distinguished and truly honored historian of Massachusetts once, in the heat of party strife, called New York State a “soulless giant, whose honorable history is yet to be written.” Without rehearsing the noble deeds of New York of old and of late, we trust that our excellent friend will remember that a great deal of New England soul has lived in New York, and that the community cannot be soulless that has harbored and honored such men as Rufus King, Postmaster-General Osgood, Judge Peck, Henry Wheaton, Silas Wright, Jonathan M. Wainwright, and William Ware, and hosts of other New England men. The honorable history of New York has not indeed been written; not because the topic is not honorable, but because it has not been fully, except in its early periods, written at all. Honor to old Massachusetts, who still keeps with New York the palm once shared with Virginia, that third of our three oldest States.

But how much harder the problem to solve here than there—New York here, with great nations pouring their immigrant hosts into her domain, whether to stay in her great city, where eighty dialects are said to be spoken, or make their way westward over her roads and canals—and Massachusetts there, with little comparative interruption of her old work of labor and education, and in comparative quiet and seclusion with her own sons and daughters about her. Massachusetts and New York! I name them gratefully and lovingly here to-night, and he is no true American who denies their foremost place among the architects of our Liberty and our Union. Virginia I would gladly name too with her ancient sisters, and God grant that some future orator here may be able in truth to note her new greatness, and restore her lost name. In 1800 she led New York in population by nearly 300,000, and in 1860 fell behind her about 2,300,000, and Pennsylvania succeeds to her honors, and approaches, but does not reach, the greatness of the Empire State. We shall be glad to greet the State of George Washington on the same platform of liberty as the State of William Penn, and so renew the old fellowship with fresh hope.

But why set any limit to our affinities, and not rather rejoice in the boundless fellowship of State with State, faith with faith, and nation with nation here opened? Here we may, if we will, find and meet on generous terms leading minds of every type and culture; and we ought to have a large humanity, an imperial conscience, purpose, and sympathy,

worthy of our great liberty and opportunity. Here we may not only find the scattered truths that have been, to use Milton's figure, torn asunder like the mangled body of the fabled Osiris; but we ought to have what is better than abstract truth, the broken limbs of our great and glorious manhood here brought together, and in fellowship with the wise and good of every name and race, we should discern the true body of our completed humanity, in a catholic largeness that will not yield the palm to Paris or London, nor need to learn imperial breadth from Rome or Russia. Here already, in its best hours, our New York has glimpses of the true human fellowship, which is the organized liberty of the nineteenth century. We need some effective centre of public fellowship, where all elements of generous thought and life meet together, and bring the present and the past together in love and honor. Where should we find it but here, where sects and parties are ignored, and we meet as citizens and men?

It is the province of the New York Historical Society to keep up the connection of the New York of the past with the New York of to-day, and zealously to guard and interpret all the historical materials that preserve the continuity of our public life. It is to be lamented that so little remains around us to keep alive the memory of the ancient time; and everything almost that we see is the work of the new days. Sad it is that all the old neighborhoods are broken up, and the old houses and churches are mostly swept away by our new prosperity. But

how impressive are our few landmarks! We all could join in the Centennial Jubilee of St. Paul's, and wish well to its opening future. So, too, we can greet our neighbors of the John Street Church in their Centennial, and thank God for the hundred years of New York Methodism. Who of us can pass without reflection by the old Middle Dutch Church, now our Post-Office, in Nassau Street, and without recalling the years and events that have passed since 1729, when it was opened for worship in the Dutch tongue? In March, 1764, the preaching there was, for the first time, in English, and in August, 1844, Dr. De Witt gave an outline of its history, and pronounced the benediction in Dutch; and that old shrine of the Knickerbockers is now the busy brain of the nation and the world, and receives and transmits some forty tons of thought a day. What would one of those old Rip Van Winkles of 1729 have thought, if he could have prolonged his Sunday afternoon nap in one of those ancient pews till now, and awoke to watch the day's mail, with news by the last steamers and the Atlantic cable for all parts of the great continent! Our Broadway, ever changing, and yet the same old road, is perhaps our great historical monument, and the historical street of America by eminence. All the men of our history have walked there, and all nations and tribes have trodden its stones and dust. In our day what have we seen there—what processions, armies, pageants! What work would be more an American as well as New York history, than Broadway described and illustrated with text and

portraits, from the times when Stuyvesant astonished the Dutch with his dignity to the years that have brought the hearse of our murdered President and the carriage of his successor along its stately avenue? Thank heaven for old Broadway—noble type of American civilization—from the Battery to Harlem River! and may the ways of the city be as straight as the lines of its direction, and as true to the march of the Providence of God!

But is not our Society itself an historical monument, and does not the past combine with the present and future in our records and collections? This Sixty-second Anniversary revives the whole history of our Society since 1864. These busts recall the faces of Hamilton and Jay, George and De Witt Clinton,— and you, Mr. President, are not alone in your office, and we can almost hear the voice of Luther Bradish, and see the forms of your noted predecessors, Egbert Benson, Gouverneur Morris, Dr. Hosack, De Witt Clinton, James Kent, and Albert Gallatin, with you as you occupy your chair to-night. One aged member is here, whose life bridges over the chasm, and in him old New York and young are one before us now. He was born in 1786, when the city had but 23,000 inhabitants, and now he presides over the bureau of immigration, that sometimes receives that number in a month, and averages 16,000 or 17,000 monthly, or 200,000 a year. Stout specimen of a living man—we will not say venerable relic of the eighteenth century; contemporary of Hamilton and Jay, Morris, Livingston, and the Clintons; friend of Paulding, Irving, and Cooper; re-

presentative of the eighteenth century and the nineteenth; embodiment of the Dutch, English, and American times; master of our earliest literature and our last—Gulian Crommelin Verplanck! we, who are young New York, this goodly company of staunch men and fair women, a thousand strong, with a million behind us, we salute old New York in you to-night, and implore the blessing of God upon your venerable head. Heaven grant that the new generation may be able to transmit some such specimens of the sound mind in the sound body as yours!

What the orator who ushers in the twentieth century here, or who celebrates your One Hundredth Anniversary, may have to say as he reviews the nineteenth century, as Dr. Miller reviewed the eighteenth, I will not undertake to say. What we should wish and pray for is clear. Clear that we should wish the new times to keep the wisdom and virtue of the old with all the new light and progress; clear that after our trying change from the old quarters to the new, we may build a nobler civilization on the new base, and so see better days than ever before; that the great city that shall be here, should be not only made up of many men, but of true manhood, and be not only the capital of the world, but the city of God; its great Park, the central ground of noble fellowship; its great wharves and markets, the seat of honorable industry and commerce; its public halls, the headquarters of free and orderly Americans; its churches, the shrines of the blessed faith and love that join man with man, and give open communion with God and heaven.

APPENDIX.

THE author has endeavored to gather all important information as to the present condition and prospects of the city, and is grateful to the many citizens and friends who have given him assistance in the effort. To meet the express wishes of judicious advisers, and to give more permanent historical value to the publication, he is induced to present in this Appendix the most important statistics in his possession as to the wealth and population, health, crime, charities and corrections, and education of the city.

I.

THE POPULATION AND WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

CENSUS OF THE CITY.

1860.

WARDS.	POPULATION.	DWELLINGS.	FAMILIES.
First	18,120	778	5,184
Second	2,507	202	353
Third	3,757	407	615
Fourth	21,994	1,015	3,631
Fifth	22,341	1,260	5,192
Sixth	26,698	1,386	5,300
Seventh	40,006	2,358	7,354
Eighth	39,722	2,755	8,110
Ninth	44,386	3,792	8,586
Tenth	29,051	2,045	6,282
Eleventh	59,963	2,743	13,054
Twelfth	30,647	3,296	4,831
Thirteenth	32,917	1,829	7,512
Fourteenth	28,087	1,490	5,969
Fifteenth	27,538	2,781	4,216
Sixteenth	45,182	3,412	8,564
Seventeenth	72,775	3,592	15,847
Eighteenth	57,464	3,685	9,928
Nineteenth	32,841	2,950	5,463
Twentieth	67,554	4,307	13,956
Twenty-first	49,025	4,226	8,621
Twenty-second	61,749	4,029	11,099
Total	814,254	54,338	155,707

POPULATION OF THE CITY AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

1656	1,000	1820	123,563
1673	2,500	1825	156,089
1696	4,302	1830	202,589
1731	8,628	1835	270,065
1756	10,381	1840	312,852
1773	21,876	1845	371,223
1786	23,614	1850	515,394
1790	33,131	1855	629,810
1800	60,489	1860	814,254
1810	96,373		

The falling off of the population, according to the State Census of 1865, is ascribed to various causes, such as the alarms and disasters of the war, and the reluctance of many persons to have their names known, in fear of military conscription. It is certain that the city has more inhabitants now than ever, and there is no vacant house on the island.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT of *Valuation of Property in the City and County of New York, from 1805 to 1825, both inclusive.*

DATE.	VALUATION.	CITY AND COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.	TOTAL OF CITY AND STATE TAX.	CTS. DOLS.
1805..	\$25,645,867	\$127,094 87	.....	.....	50 per l.
1806..	26,529,689	127,814 97	.....	.....	48½ "
1807..	24,959,955	129,155 09	.....	.....	52 "
1808..	25,118,720	138,984 18	.....	.....	55 "
1809..	24,782,267	139,027 39	.....	.....	56 "
1810..	25,486,370	129,727 15	.....	.....	51 "
1811..	26,045,730	176,978 25	.....	.....	68 "
1812..	26,240,040	174,920 17	.....	.....	67 "
1813..	27,650,250	174,727 94	.....	.....	63 "
1814..	28,091,497	214,225 09	.....	.....	26 "
1815..	81,636,042	197,613 38	\$163,372 08	\$361,285 46	41½ "
1816..	82,074,200	180,653 94	161,148 50	344,802 54	42 "
1817..	78,895,735	216,720 44	157,591 27	374,311 71	47 "
1818..	80,254,091	255,740 70	89,254 02	345,004 88	42 "
1819..	79,113,061	250,140 21	79,113 61	329,453 82	41½ "
1820..	69,530,753	270,361 19	69,530 75	339,891 94	49 "
1821..	67,256,070	299,450 30	68,285 07	367,215 37	49½ "
1822..	71,285,141	303,105 61	71,229 14	374,397 75	52½ "
1823..	70,940,820	351,814 36	70,940 80	422,755 16	59½ "
1824..	83,075,676	353,329 89	41,537 84	394,857 73	47½ "
1825..	101,160,046	336,868 82	50,580 03	387,448 85	38½ "

The debt of the city, December 31, 1865, was \$33,326,524 50.

STATEMENT of the Value of Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New York, with the amount raised by Tax, from the year 1826 to 1866, both inclusive.

DATE.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	VALUE OF PER- SONAL ESTATE.	TOTAL VALUE REAL AND PERSONAL.	AMOUNT RAISED BY TAX.
1826.....	\$64,804,050	\$72,434,981	\$107,238,931	\$383,759 89
1827.....	72,617,770	49,549,156	112,211,926	437,092 02
1828.....	77,138,880	33,879,658	114,019,533	485,751 72
1829.....	76,130,430	35,672,636	111,803,066	507,107 24
1830.....	87,603,580	37,684,938	125,288,518	509,178 44
1831.....	95,594,335	31,966,194	137,560,529	572,101 05
1832.....	104,160,605	40,741,723	144,902,328	667,385 74
1833.....	114,124,566	42,366,976	166,491,542	971,851 61
1834.....	123,249,280	53,299,231	186,518,511	835,605 49
1835.....	143,742,425	61,991,278	218,723,703	965,602 91
1836.....	233,732,303	75,758,617	309,590,920	1,085,130 44
1837.....	196,450,169	67,297,341	265,747,510	1,244,972 15
1838.....	104,543,359	69,609,582	264,152,941	1,486,993 73
1839.....	196,940,134	73,920,885	270,869,019	1,352,826 51
1840.....	187,221,714	65,011,801	252,233,515	1,354,835 29
1841.....	186,359,948	64,843,972	251,193,920	1,394,136 65
1842.....	176,513,092	61,292,559	237,805,651	2,031,382 66
1843.....	164,955,314	64,274,765	229,229,079	1,747,516 59
1844.....	171,937,591	64,789,552	236,727,143	1,988,118 56
1845.....	177,267,990	62,787,527	239,995,517	2,096,191 18
1846.....	181,480,534	61,471,470	244,952,004	2,526,146 71
1847.....	187,315,886	59,837,913	247,153,299	2,581,776 30
1848.....	193,029,076	61,164,447	254,163,523	2,715,510 25
1849.....	197,741,919	58,455,224	256,197,143	3,005,762 52
1850.....	207,142,576	78,919,240	286,061,816	3,230,085 02
1851.....	227,015,856	93,095,001	320,110,857	2,924,455 94
1852.....	253,278,384	98,499,642	351,768,426	3,389,511 00
1853.....	294,637,236	118,994,137	413,631,382	5,096,698 74
1854.....	330,309,396	131,721,338	462,021,734	4,815,386 07
1855.....	336,975,866	159,022,312	496,998,278	5,843,822 89
1856.....	349,972,098	179,744,393	511,740,491	7,075,425 72
1857.....	352,958,503	168,216,449	521,175,252	8,111,758 09
1858.....	368,846,296	162,847,904	531,194,200	8,621,091 31
1859.....	378,954,930	172,968,192	551,923,122	9,869,926 09
1860.....	398,533,619	178,697,637	577,230,956	9,758,507 86
1861.....	466,955,665	174,624,306	581,579,971	11,627,632 28
1862.....	399,551,314	172,416,031	571,967,345	9,906,271 10
1863.....	402,196,652	192,000,161	594,196,813	11,556,672 18
1864.....	419,695,485	223,620,405	634,615,890	13,795,092 86
1865.....	427,368,864	181,423,471	608,792,335	18,292,857 56
1866.....	478,993,084	257,994,974	736,988,058	16,959,767 88

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

(From the Report of the Chamber of Commerce.)

TONNAGE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT exhibiting the registered, enrolled, and licensed Tonnage belonging to the Port of New York, for each year, from 1857 to June 30, 1865, inclusive. (Official.)

	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED AND LICENSED.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.
1857.....	802,356	.. 10	575,068	.. 51	1,377,424	.. 61
1858.....	840,449	.. 08	592,256	.. 33	1,432,705	.. 41
1859.....	844,432	.. 24	599,928	.. 44	1,444,360	.. 68
1860.....	838,449	.. 51	625,551	.. 47	1,464,001	.. 03
1861.....	912,942	.. 79	626,412	.. 44	1,539,355	.. 28
1862.....	921,983	.. 03	645,232	.. 57	1,567,215	.. 60
1863.....	846,445	.. 79	777,554	.. 24	1,624,000	.. 08
1864.....	723,812	.. 49	931,157	.. 85	1,654,970	.. 39
1865.....	471,473	.. 00	751,791	.. 50	1,223,264	.. 50
" new meas..	192,545	.. 69	200,786	.. 85	393,332	.. 54

STATEMENT exhibiting the tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels entered and cleared from the several districts of the State of New York, during the year ending June 30, 1865. (Official.)

Districts.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Genesee.....	27,540	92,016	119,556	76,682	92,197	168,879
Oswego.....	213,858	222,694	436,552	186,265	221,299	407,564
Niagara.....	56,378	49,698	106,076	932	49,633	50,565
Buffalo Creek.....	372,032	88,964	460,996	375,696	86,497	462,193
Oswegatchie.....	.....	33,607	33,606	.....	33,625	33,625
Champlain.....	51,306	48,735	100,041	54,727	49,534	104,261
Cape Vincent.....	144,994	65,601	210,595	144,145	97,189	241,334
Dunkirk.....	571	1,305	1,876	232	1,365	1,597
Sag Harbor.....	.....	.....	.....	614	.....	614
New York.....	774,126	1,301,341	2,075,467	629,186	1,473,729	2,102,915
Total State of New York.	1,643,815	1,934,019	3,577,834	1,408,449	2,002,018	3,410,467
Other States.....	1,299,846	1,282,948	2,582,794	1,556,655	1,503,065	3,060,720
Total United States.....	2,943,661	3,216,967	6,160,628	3,025,134	3,505,123	6,530,257

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING AT NEW YORK IN 1865.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				
<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schooners.</i>
454	479	1,024	1,635	1,070
COASTWISE.				
<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schooners.</i>
1,604	85	144	299	5,840
Total, foreign ports				4,662
" coastwise.....				7,972
Grand total for 1865 ...				12,634
Whole number, 1861.....				12,825
Decrease.....				191

ARRIVALS DURING PREVIOUS YEARS.

	<i>Foreign, all Classes.</i>	<i>Coastwise, all Classes.</i>
1865.....	4,662	7,972
1864.....	4,841	7,984
1863.....	5,173	7,937
1862.....	5,487	7,148
1861.....	5,122	6,977
1860.....	4,451	8,445
1859.....	4,027	7,809
1858.....	3,483	7,243
1857.....	3,902	6,097
1856.....	3,869	6,109

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1865.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1865.

The following statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for the year 1865, showing the imports and exports classified, with a comparison with previous years, have been compiled from the official returns at the Custom House:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry-Goods.....	\$56,121,227 ..	\$67,274,547 ..	\$71,589,752 ..	\$91,965,158
General Merchandise.....	117,140,813 ..	118,814,210 ..	144,270,386 ..	120,644,009
Specie	1,330,277 ..	1,525,811 ..	2,265,622 ..	2,125,281
Total imports.....	\$174,652,317 ..	\$187,614,577 ..	\$218,125,760 ..	\$224,734,449

It appears from this statement that the total for the year exceeds the total of any year since the war, because of the very heavy dry-goods imports last year. Our imports of cotton alone have decreased about six millions. We now give, for comparison, the previous years since 1851, classifying them into dutiable, free, and specie. Under the head of dutiable is included both the value entered for consumption and that entered for warehousing. The free goods run very light, as nearly all the imports now are dutiable.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	<i>Dutiable.</i>	<i>Free Goods.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1851	\$119,592,264 ..	\$9,719,771 ..	\$2,049,543 ..	\$131,361,578
1852	115,356,052 ..	12,105,342 ..	2,408,225 ..	129,869,619
1853	179,512,412 ..	12,156,387 ..	2,429,083 ..	194,097,882
1854	163,494,984 ..	15,768,916 ..	2,107,572 ..	181,371,472
1855	142,900,661 ..	14,103,946 ..	855,631 ..	157,860,238
1856	193,899,616 ..	17,902,578 ..	1,814,425 ..	213,556,619
1857	196,279,362 ..	21,440,734 ..	12,898,033 ..	230,618,129
1858	128,578,256 ..	22,024,691 ..	2,264,120 ..	152,867,067
1859	213,640,363 ..	28,708,732 ..	2,816,421 ..	245,165,516
1860	201,401,683 ..	28,006,447 ..	8,852,330 ..	238,260,460
1861	95,326,459 ..	30,353,918 ..	37,088,413 ..	162,768,790
1862	149,970,415 ..	23,291,625 ..	1,390,277 ..	174,652,317
1863	174,521,766 ..	11,567,000 ..	1,525,811 ..	187,614,577
1864	204,128,236 ..	11,731,902 ..	2,265,622 ..	218,125,760
1865	212,208,301 ..	10,410,837 ..	2,123,281 ..	224,742,419

IMPORTS OF DRY-GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

	<i>Wool.</i>	<i>Cotton.</i>	<i>Silk.</i>	<i>Flax.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	<i>Total Value.</i>
1865.....	30,674,585 ..	15,350,004 ..	20,556,261 ..	15,402,602 ..	4,381,626 ..	81,965,139

The following statement shows the receipts for duties for the last four years:

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$52,254,116 72 ..	\$58,886,054 42 ..	66,937,127 71 ..	\$101,772,905 94

The annexed detailed statement shows the exports of domestic produce, and specie and bullion, during each month of the last four years:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$149,179,591 ..	\$164,249,177 .	\$201,855,989 ..	\$174,247,454

EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$59,437,021 ..	\$49,754,066 ..	\$50,825,021 ..	\$30,000,683

TOTAL EXPORTS.

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
\$216,371,843 ..	\$220,405,034 ..	\$272,648,163 ..	\$208,630,282

BANKING IN NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1865-1866.—AGGREGATE OPERATIONS OF THE THIRTEEN YEARS, 1853-1866.

This institution has been organized thirteen years, during which time its aggregate transactions have amounted to \$158,070,314,671.93.

Its transactions for the year ending Oct. 1, 1866, were \$29,783,282,020.44, being in excess of the year ending Oct. 1, 1865, \$2,715,132,570.86; \$4,800,366,159.59 greater than the year ending Oct. 1, 1864, and \$17,624,624,722.65 more than the average for thirteen years.

The association numbers fifty-seven banks, with a capital of \$81,777,000. Of this number, nine are organized under the banking laws of the State of New York, and the remainder (forty-nine) under the National Banking Law.

At the time of its organization, fifty-two banks composed the association, with an aggregate capital of \$49,103,362; \$32,666,638 less than its present capital.

The first weekly statement published by the associated banks was on October 15, 1853, and was as follows:

Capital, \$49,103,362; *Loans and Discounts*, \$87,837,273; *Specie*, \$11,330,172; *Circulation and Net Deposits*, \$46,900,212.

The statement on October 13, 1866, was:

Capital, \$31,770,000; *Loans and Discounts*, \$276,443,219; *Specie and Legal Tenders*, \$88,756,424; *Circulation and Net Deposits*, \$257,035,895.

The percentage of specie to net liabilities on October 15, 1853, was 24.16 per cent. The percentage of specie and legal tenders, October 13, 1866, was 34.53 per cent.

The circulation of the banks of the association, previous to the passage of the "National Currency Act," averaged about \$8,000,000. The smallest amount of circulation reported in the weekly statement was \$2,720,666, on March 4, 1865.

The largest amount was in the last statement, October 15, 1866, viz., \$28,940,538, an increase of \$26,219,872 in nineteen months.

The following banks are the only ones in the city that are not members of the association:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Dry Dock Bank. | 7. Manufacturers' National Bank. |
| 2. Bull's Head Bank. | 8. American National Bank. |
| 3. New York County Nat. Bank. | 9. Croton National Bank. |
| 4. Fifth National Bank. | 10. Bowery National Bank. |
| 5. Sixth National Bank. | 11. National Currency Bank. |
| 6. Eighth National Bank. | 12. Wooster Sherrnan Bank. |

Aggregate operations for thirteen years—October, 1853, to October, 1866. I.—The aggregate exchanges. II.—The aggregate cash balances. III.—The average daily exchanges.

	<i>Exchanges.</i>	<i>Cash Balances Paid.</i>
Oct., 1853 to Oct., 1866..	\$151,290,133,640 51	\$6,780,211,230 82

	<i>Average Daily Exchanges.</i>	<i>Average Daily Bal.</i>
Oct., 1853 to Oct., 1866.....	93,541,195 16	3,472,752 79

The Clearing House is one of the important financial institutions of the City of New York. The amount of labor, time, and expense saved to the banks by this medium is almost incalculable. In the first place, over twenty-five hundred accounts on the ledgers of the banks were instantly closed. The daily exchanges formerly occupied the time of one or two bank clerks five or six hours per day, accompanied with frequent disputes. Now the daily transactions of over one hundred millions are accomplished in one hour, and with perfect accuracy and satisfaction.—*J. S. Homans, Bankers' Magazine.*

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, AS ASSESSED IN 1865-66.

WAEDES.	ASSESSMENTS OF 1865.	ASSESSMENTS OF 1866.	INCREASE.
First	35,240,250	40,077,550	4,828,300
Second	19,986,200	21,295,500	1,309,300
Third	25,722,800	28,559,900	2,837,100
Fourth	9,411,200	9,488,350	77,150
Fifth	21,217,300	22,182,900	965,600
Sixth	13,416,600	13,731,600	318,000
Seventh	12,417,599	12,562,799	145,200
Eighth	18,391,600	18,866,700	475,100
Ninth	15,940,200	16,295,600	355,400
Tenth	9,124,600	9,691,800	567,200
Eleventh	9,460,325	11,042,000	1,581,675
Twelfth	18,177,305	18,381,650	204,345
Thirteenth	5,553,400	5,645,700	92,300
Fourteenth	12,689,300	13,379,300	690,000
Fifteenth	28,277,000	31,570,300	3,293,300
Sixteenth	18,867,450	19,867,310	999,860
Seventeenth	18,768,200	22,022,300	3,254,100
Eighteenth	38,387,050	41,004,200	2,617,150
Nineteenth	23,070,940	37,636,050	14,565,110
Twentieth	18,177,900	18,990,910	813,010
Twenty-first	35,322,250	42,704,950	7,382,700
Twenty-second ..	19,825,515	24,052,715	4,227,200
Total	427,450,984	478,993,084	51,542,100
	PERSONAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL ESTATE.
Resident	162,982,154	206,609,278	43,627,124
Non-Resident	18,441,317	51,385,696	32,944,379
Total	181,423,471	257,994,974	76,571,503

Total Real and Personal for 1865.....608,874,455
 Total Real and Personal for 1866.....736,988,058

Total Increase.....128,113,603

Total Valuation for 1865.....608,874,455
 Total Valuation for 1866.....736,988,058

Increase in 1866.....128,113,603

Total Valuation in County.....736,988,058

A. J. WILLIAMSON, }
 J. W. ALLEN, } *Commissioners*
 J. W. BROWN, } *of*
 } *Taxes and Assessments.*

This paper, from Colonel Andrew Warner, is important as illustrating the relation of Savings Banks to the property of the city and the credit of the nation.

ABSTRACT OF OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK, VIZ.:

Jan. 1.	No. of Banks.	Open Accounts.	Amount due Depositors.	INVESTMENTS.		Surplus.	Invested in Real Estate.
				Bonds and Mortgages.	Public Stocks.		
1855.	16	122,921	26,111,719 20	13,265,515 27	11,424,885		686,867 15
1856.	16	132,737	28,168,578 25	12,937,531 60	12,895,896 22		715,468 44
1858.	16	154,443	32,615,184 53	15,400,206 80	11,983,874 94	1,957,283 02	720,421 29
1859.	16	169,997	56,806,426 29	15,750,382 89	18,883,860 04	1,051,369 74	528,060 36
1860.	17	196,619	43,410,090 88	16,466,964 76	24,508,582 01	1,942,594 71	834,228 97
1861.	21	217,964	48,988,833 79	18,528,817 42	27,618,631 48	2,267,060 47	783,489 24
1862.	21	205,199	45,085,026 83	17,618,350 02	28,523,133 06	2,278,381 54	749,808 25
1863.	24	229,498	51,035,233 27	17,154,319 90	29,266,917 94	2,912,387 86	812,186 13
1864.	22	269,570	62,174,623 97	16,181,279 58	41,700,255 10	3,716,381 45	965,924 12
1865.	23	294,290	72,928,854 59	15,687,661 10	52,444,159 57	5,249,107 49	1,655,878 23
1866.	23	299,538	76,989,566 56	16,559,062 54	57,300,411 26	6,017,828 38	1,165,716 29

The first bank established in this city was the Bank for Savings, which commenced operations in Chambers Street, 2d July, 1819.

The Seamen's, the next chartered, in.....	1829
The Greenwich.....	1833
The Bowery.....	1834
East River.....	1848
Inst. for Sav. Merch. Clerks.....	1848
Dry Dock.....	1848
Manhattan.....	1850
Emigrant Industrial.....	1850
Broadway.....	1851
Irving.....	1851
Mariners'.....	1852
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	1852
Sixpenny.....	1853
Bloomington.....	1854
Rose Hill.....	1854
German.....	1859
Union Dime.....	1859
Citizens'.....	1859
Atlantic.....	1860
Franklin.....	1860
Harlem.....	1863
Market.....	1863
Peoples'.....	1863

II. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

DEATHS IN 1865: GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of deaths reported in 1865, was.....	24,843	Total number of adults.....	10,039
Divided thus:		Total number of children.....	11,804
White persons.....	24,421	Total number of deceased persons.....	24,843
Colored persons.....	422	From which deduct:	
Total.....	24,843	Premature births.....	253
Male adults.....	5,433	Malformations.....	61
Male children.....	7,902	Old age.....	380
Total males.....	13,335	Suicides, various.....	42
Female adults.....	4,606	Casualties.....	352
Female children.....	6,902	Drowned.....	175
Total females.....	11,508	Sunstroke.....	11
Total.....	24,843	Burned or Scalded.....	105
		Killed or Murdered.....	7
		Heat, effects of.....	3
		Poison.....	12
		Total.....	1,561
		Total number of deaths from disease.....	23,482
		Total.....	24,843

N. B.—Age for division of adults and children, 29 years.

F. A. BOOLE, *City Inspector.*

LETTER FROM DR. ELISHA HARRIS.

To REV. S. OSGOOD, D. D.

DEAR SIR: The population of the City of New York, according to the Census of 1799, was, at the beginning of the last decennium of the 18th century, 33,131. In the year 1800, the Census returned 69,489, which showed an increase of 83 per cent. upon the city's population in 10 years. The next decennial period—the first of the present century—there was an increase of 59 per centum; but during the succeeding four years, a brief period of war, there was a *decrease* amounting to 1 per centum, or a retrogression of nearly 10,000 in the total population. Since that period there has been a steady and rapid increase in the population, until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion.

In a retrospective estimate of the state of the public health, the Mortuary Record is a trustworthy index, if we note the nature and

fatality of each great epidemic visitation. The following statement, in columns of population, deaths, and death-rates on population, are authentic :

	Total percentage of the increase in population in the previous years.	Total population of the city.	Total mortality that year.	Death-rate estimated by number deaths in 1,000 of population.
1814	Decrease of about 9.1 in three years.	95,519	1,961	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
1820	Increase in six years 30 per cent.	123,706	3,522	28 $\frac{1}{2}$, Two epidemics.
1825	Increase in five years 34 per cent.	166,086	4,920	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1830	Increase in five years 19 per cent.	197,112	5,522	28, One epidemic.
1835	Increase in five years 36 per cent.	268,089	7,096	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1840	Increase in five years 17 per cent.	312,710	8,469	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
1845	Increase in five years 16 per cent.	371,223	9,652	26
1855	Increase in ten years 59 per cent.	629,810	24,448	38 $\frac{1}{2}$, Including two epidemics of cholera, 9,000 killed.
1865	Increase in ten years 10.33 per cent.	726,354	25,767	35 $\frac{1}{8}$

The accuracy or inaccuracy of the census returns need not be mentioned here. But we cannot fail to note the marked increase in the death-rate, year by year, for nearly twenty years past. This general increase of mortality must not be assumed to indicate a decrease in the expectation and length of life in the more favored classes of the population. There is reason to believe that all this increase of the death-rate is caused in particular classes of inhabitants. It is found to be mainly in those classes from which the paupers are derived, viz. : the ignorant and poor classes. Methods of classification, and analysis of causes of death at the various periods of life, are now so employed in the Bureau as to set forth, after a year or two, the actual conditions under which occur all the great excesses of mortality in the different classes and occupations, and at the several periods of life. Already we know that, as regards periods of life, the excess of mortality is in children under five years of age. The chances of life after that early period, are as good in New York as in most maritime cities.

London, Paris, and Liverpool are the chief great capitals with which the increase and movement of population, the physical influences of commerce and the trades, and the rates of mortality in New York can be justly compared; yet none of those cities feels so greatly the influence of a *foreign* and *unacclimated* element in the population.

In London, with a population, now, of 3,067,000 and upwards upon 121 square miles, the death-rate, for twelve or fourteen years, has not varied much from $23\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 annually. In Paris the death-rate is, year by year, about 1 in the 1,000 higher than that of London.

Liverpool last year had a death-rate of $36\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 inhabitants.

The city of Dublin, last year, had a death-rate of 28 per 1,000.

In the thirteen chief cities of Great Britain, the average rate is a little more than 24 per 1,000 annually. England and Wales suffer yearly a loss of $22\frac{1}{3}$ lives to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Austria, in 1853, buried $34\frac{1}{3}$ out of every 1,000; in 1858, $31\frac{2}{3}$; and in 1863 $31\frac{1}{6}$ to the 1,000 of her population.

France, in the same years, lost only 22, $24\frac{1}{6}$, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ to the 1,000 respectively.

Most of the countries of Europe have, for years, been increasing their population at the rate of about 1 *per cent.* per annum. The most rapidly growing capitals have increased at a much more rapid rate, but even London has less than half the average rate of population growth which New York has.

The standards of life-endurance in Europe are not high standards, though in cities they have risen to nearly double the length of European city lives two hundred years ago. Even in the notorious Parish of St. Giles, in London, a district has been so renovated the past ten years that the chances of life have more than doubled.

New York should have its own standard, and, with its healthful climate, and great advantages, the motto of its sanitary government should be EXCELSIOR.

In the Fifteenth Ward of this city, with a dense and well-mixed population, the present standard of life, in that ward, has, for six years, averaged nearly twice as high as the average of the city. The mean death-year in the ward has been but 17 per 1,000. And in this epidemic year, life has been more secure in that ward than ever before, the death-rate having thus far been as 16 per 1,000 annually.

Let me express the belief that, unless sanitary science and social improvements are delusions, New York will, at some future day, contain a population of 2,000,000, and the metropolitan district 4,000,000, *with a death-rate not exceeding 16 per 1,000 annually*,—but half the present rate!

Our war has demonstrated the wonderful endurance and vitality of

the *American man*. The metropolis of our country can yet present the healthiest of all the crowded populations; for all the resources of sanitary science and medicine have become tributary to social progress in the civilization and Christianity of our day.

With highest regard, I remain, very truly yours,

E. HARRIS.

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, }
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, *November 19th, 1866.* }

MORTALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN 1864 AND 1865.

YEAR.	1864.	1865.	
Total	25,645	24,843	Decrease....802
Males.....	13,662	13,335	" 327
Females.....	11,983	11,508	" 445
Men	5,959	5,463	" 526
Women.....	5,114	4,606	" 508
Adults.....	11,073	10,039	" 1,034
Children.....	14,572	14,804	Increase....232
" under 1 year.....	6,058	6,217	" 159

Ratio to 1,000 living in 1864, 23.7; in 1863, 25.1; decrease, 1.4.

These returns indicate the city to have been entirely free from any epidemic or even endemic, and the general health to have been unusually good.

A TABLE, *showing the total DEATHS from 1850 to 1866, also the number of ADULTS, CHILDREN, and CHILDREN under one year of age who died in the same period.*

Year.	Deaths.	Adults.	Children.	Children under 1 year.
1851	21,748	7,775	13,973	6,891
1852	20,296	8,002	12,294	6,351
1853.....	21,137	8,124	13,003	6,661
1854.....	26,953	10,681	16,271	7,551
1855.....	21,478	7,289	14,189	6,771
1856.....	20,102	6,769	14,880	6,437
1857.....	21,775	7,558	14,217	6,905
1858.....	22,196	8,081	14,105	7,199
1859.....	21,645	8,182	13,463	6,599
1860.....	22,710	8,752	13,958	6,087
1861.....	22,117	8,503	13,614	6,189
1862.....	21,244	8,618	12,626	5,720
1863.....	25,196	10,596	14,600	6,118
1864.....	25,645	11,073	14,572	6,058
1865.....	24,843	10,039	14,804	6,217

CHOLERA MORTALITY DURING SIX YEARS.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total for six months.
1861.....	22	21	15	23	29	66	176
1862.....	18	22	34	26	32	68	199
1863.....	49	27	23	36	60	69	267
1864.....	51	36	38	58	54	111	348
1865.....	41	46	37	40	45	141	350
1866.....	53	33	45	90	84	196	598
Total..	236	190	195	272	304	651	1,848

The number of deaths in the Cholera Hospitals is stated to have been :

In the Battery Hospital.....109

In the Red House Hospital..... 32

Total.....141

DEATHS IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera in this city, by wards, from May 1 to December 1, 1866, inclusive, showing the rate of those deaths to the 10,000 inhabitants living:

Wards.	Total.....	Total population (in wards) census of 1865.....	Total cases of cholera to 10,000 people.....	Rate of population to one case.....	Total cholera deaths in each ward, including fatal cases sent to cholera hospitals.....	Total deaths (exclusive of cholera hospital cases) to 10,000 inhabitants.....
First.....	14	9,852	14	41,010	37	37
Second.....	2	1,194	10	5,950	12	12
Third.....	1	3,967	2	22,477	2	2
Fourth.....	25	17,352	14	135,477	52	20
Fifth.....	12	18,205	64	69,504	18	18
Sixth.....	90	19,754	45	151,954	125	61
Seventh.....	18	26,902	17	119,277	22	5
Eighth.....	19	30,008	6	165,780	22	3
Ninth.....	12	35,504	3	77,604	11	4
Tenth.....	12	31,537	4	185,512	14	12
Eleventh.....	13	58,933	2	196,540	13	1
Twelfth.....	25	78,279	8	5,195	19	1
Thirteenth.....	19	26,388	3	156,224	10	1
Fourteenth.....	28	26,382	11	135,880	37	1
Fifteenth.....	3	25,572	1	24,490	4	1
Sixteenth.....	14	41,972	3	69,953	15	3
Seventeenth.....	22	79,563	2	155,056	24	3
Eighteenth.....	10	47,613	2	51,197	11	3
Nineteenth.....	20	29,945	5	16,713	25	6
Twentieth.....	33	61,784	54	91,096	35	5
Twenty-first.....	8	28,089	2	52,255	8	2
Twenty-second.....	69	47,361	2	21,334	76	16
Total.....	455	726,356	61	43,251	391	87

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

Of the 342 persons who died from cholera, in the months of June, July, August, and September, there were born in Ireland, 190; United States, 73; Germany, 36; England, 21; Scotland, 5; France, 4; Sweden, 3; Canada, 2; China, 1; Italy, 1; Australia, 1; at sea, 1; not stated, 2.

The ages at which these 342 persons died were as follows :

Years.	Number of persons.	Years.	Number of persons.
10 to 15	3	45 to 50	32
15 to 20	13	50 to 55	25
20 to 25	39	55 to 60	24
25 to 30	47	60 to 65	16
30 to 35	50	65 to 70	12
35 to 40	37	75 to 80	2
40 to 45	41	80 to 85	1

OCCUPATION OF THE DEAD.

Among the persons who died in the four months last alluded to, 83 are returned as "laborers," 65 as "domestics," 16 as "house-keepers," &c.

CHOLERA DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement gives the number of deaths from cholera in the public institutions of New York from July 7 to December 1, 1866:

Ward's Island, 172; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 151; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 95; Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 41; New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 74; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 6; Randall's Island, 20; Bellevue Hospital, 36; New York Hospital, 3; City Prison, 2; Castle Garden, 3; Fort Columbus, New York Hospital, 2; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Colored Home, 1; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 8; Battery Hospital, 107; Red House Hospital, 32. Total, 752.

CHOLERA GROUPS.

From the list of streets in which fatal cholera cases occurred, we extract all numbering over five, as follows:

Baxter Street, 35; Broadway, 9; Cherry Street, 8; Franklin Street, 6; Greenwich Street, 10; Mott Street, 15; Mulberry Street, 67; Ninth Avenue, 7; Third Avenue, 10; Thomas Street, 6; Washington Street, 17; Water Street, 6; West Twenty-sixth Street, 9; West Forty-first Street, 7; West Fifty-fourth Street, 7; West Sixty-seventh Street, 5.

The total number of houses in which the deaths occurred at home and in the cholera hospital, was 440.

The number of houses in which only one death occurred, was 362.

The number of houses in which two deaths occurred, was 61.

The number of houses in which three deaths occurred, was 16.

The number of houses in which four or more deaths occurred, was 10.

SANITARY DEDUCTION.

The progressing demands and appliances of sanitary science went beyond such general and vague, though practical and just, conclusions. But it was not until the results of the more exactly defined experiences and researches in the epidemics of 1854, 1859 and 1865 in Europe had been logically analyzed and compared, that this most valuable of all conclusions was reached, namely: That the diarrhœal excreta of the sick when impregnating the soil, the drinking water, or any kind of decomposing matter, especially that of privies, cesspools, sewers, drains, and the ground about dwelling houses, constitute the positive, the chief, and, for aught that is yet known, the only means for propagating and spreading Asiatic cholera.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

December 4th, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send you an extract from the forthcoming report of the Board of Health, which will give some idea of the kind and amount of detailed labor which it has performed in the eight months since its organization. Yet, without far greater space than you can afford, you can give but a meagre idea of its great and varied labors and influences.

The extent to which it has coerced and stimulated the public schools and other institutional authorities of the district, to regard sanitary laws; the efficient manner in which it has compelled offal and garbage contractors to discharge their duties; the powerful stimulant it has been to landlords to put their buildings in better order for poor tenants; the suppression of cattle-driving in the day-time in this city; the great controlment of the slaughtering of animals in New York; the important fact that it has caused some of the largest abattoirs to be built in the open country, some miles distant; the better care it has caused to be taken to prevent the spread of typhoid and ship fever; above all, its effectual and energetic treatment of cholera; the noble exhausting and self-sacrificing labors of the commissioners, during the hot summer months, worth so much as a public example, are not alluded to in the extract, nor, I think, have you any space for them.

Considering the embarrassments the Board has had to encounter, the suddenness with which the cholera came, the work done, I think its full record in its report will be one of which New York may be proud.

Yours, very truly,

D. B. EATON.

The first orders of the Board were issued on the 14th of March, between which date and the 1st of November, 31,977 orders were issued, and were duly served by the Sanitary Police. Of these orders, 5,325 were under the *first subdivision* of Section 14, of Chapter 74, of the Session Laws of 1866, by the terms of which the party served is allowed three days in which to demand a "*hearing*" by the Board of the testimony which may be presented to show that the order should be revoked and not enforced. In cases where no hearing has been asked for, and the order has not been obeyed by the proper party, "*final*" orders in the original or an amended form, to the number of 8,169, have been issued and forwarded to the Board of Metropolitan Police for execution. All other written orders, in number 22,592, have been issued under the *second subdivision* of Section 14, of Chapter 74, of the Session Laws of 1866, and are of a peremptory character, requiring that the nuisance be abated within five days, and, if not obeyed, directing the Board of Metropolitan Police to enforce the same without farther notice. The following is a statement of the subjects of the orders above referred to, other than the "*final*" orders, and of the work performed in the execution of the same, either by the party upon whom the order was served, or by the Metropolitan Board of Police, or by the officers or agents of this Board.

We select the principal items of the work done by the Board from the full list of 180 classes of work :

Alleys cleaned.....	381	Cesspools made.....	131
Ashes, garbage, and rubbish removed.....	1,335	" repaired	28
Areas cleaned.....	701	Cisterns cleaned and emptied	771
Basements cleaned.....	230	" disinfected	76
" whitewashed... ..	66	" filled.....	328
Bone and offal boiling (business of) discontinued	12	" repaired.....	38
Cellars cleaned.....	3,067	Cows removed (No. of orders)	110
" connected with sewer.....	62	Ditches cut.....	49
" filled.....	182	Drains cleaned.....	38
" whitewashed.....	653	" made	156
Cesspools cleaned.....	686	" (obstructions in) removed.....	99
" connected with sewer.....	45	" repaired.....	138
" disinfected.....	56	Fat boiling (business of) discontinued	54
" emptied.....	25	Halls cleaned.....	260
" filled	111	" whitewashed.....	161

Hide curing and storing (business of) discontinued...	15	Privy sinks filled.....	577
Hydrants repaired.....	159	“ “ made.....	2,085
Hydrant-waste drained, &c.	209	“ vaults repaired.....	442
Leaders repaired.....	254	Privies built.....	4
Lime burning (business of) discontinued.....	6	Rags removed.....	75
Lots cleaned.....	479	Rag sorting and cleaning (business of) discontinued.....	6
“ filled.....	143	Sausage case and gut cleaning (business of) discontinued.....	13
“ graded.....	57	Sausage and tripe manufacturing (business of) discontinued.....	11
Manure removed.....	991	Sewers built.....	23
“ vaults cleaned.....	22	“ cleaned.....	157
“ “ constructed..	492	Sewer connections cleaned..	155
“ “ (covers for) made.....	38	Sewers repaired.....	335
“ “ repaired....	53	Sewer pipes (obstructions in) removed.....	1,493
Market stalls removed....	128	Sewer pipes repaired.....	695
Offal boiling (business of) discontinued.....	1	Sidewalks repaired.....	130
Oil manufacturing (business of) discontinued.....	1	Sinks emptied and cleaned..	2,625
Packing rancid butter (business of) discontinued....	1	Slaughtering (business of) discontinued.....	35
Pickles manufacturing (business of) discontinued...	2	Slaughter houses cleaned...	20
Piers cleaned.....	30	Soap boiling (business of) discontinued.....	5
“ repaired.....	18	Spaces (vacant) cleaned....	162
Pigs' feet and tripe boiling (business of) discontinued	2	“ disinfected.....	11
Pig-pens cleaned.....	290	Stables cleaned.....	637
Pigs removed (No. of orders)	381	“ disinfected.....	6
Pipe (water, waste, and hydrant) obstructions removed.....	46	Stagnant water removed...	354
Pipes (waste) cleaned.....	149	Stairways cleaned.....	68
“ “ repaired.....	427	“ repaired.....	30
“ (water) “.....	248	Streets cleaned.....	17
Plastering removed and walls re-plastered.....	47	“ (obstructions in) removed.....	78
Ponds filled.....	42	Superphosphate lime manufacturing (business of) discontinued.....	4
Premises cleaned.....	2,581	Swill boiling (business of) discontinued.....	7
“ disinfected and fumigated.....	194	Tanks constructed.....	24
“ connected with the sewer.....	521	Varnish manufacturing (business of) discontinued....	3
“ whitewashed.....	871	Vaults cleaned.....	95
Privies disinfected.....	6,418	Walls and ceilings repaired..	18
“ emptied and cleaned	15,214	Water closets cleaned.....	413
Privy houses removed.....	31	“ “ repaired.....	66
“ “ repaired.....	195	“ “ and urinals constructed.....	45
“ seats repaired.....	44	Yards cleaned.....	3,049
“ sinks connected with sewer.....	2,056	“ graded and repaired..	245

III. CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Nativity of those arrested, classified for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1865.

Nativity.	Num.	Nativity.	Num.
United States (white).....	21,852	Sweden.....	86
" (black).....	1,184	Norway.....	31
Ireland.....	32,867	Hungary.....	13
Germany.....	7,192	Wales.....	46
England.....	2,819	Mexico.....	4
France.....	639	Bermuda.....	3
Scotland.....	901	Greece.....	2
Spain.....	57	Nova Scotia.....	44
Russia.....	24	Portugal.....	13
Prussia.....	87	Bohemia.....	5
Austria.....	18	Cuba.....	35
Canada.....	409	South America.....	12
Holland.....	25	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Italy.....	189	China.....	7
Denmark.....	43	Bavaria.....	1
Poland.....	139	Turkey.....	1
British Provinces.....	61	Africa.....	1
East Indies.....	11	Sicily.....	1
West Indies.....	29		
Belgium.....	11	Total number of arrests.....	68,573
Switzerland.....	40		

Recapitulation of Offences against the Person for the year ending October 31st, 1865.

Offences against person.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Offences against person	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Assault.....	106	14	120	Insanity.....	304	184	488
Assault and Battery.....	6,077	1,607	7,684	Interfering with policemen.....	178	14	192
Assault with intent to kill.....	197	1	198	Insulting females in the streets.....	18	....	18
Assault, felonious.....	546	54	600	Indecent exposure of the person.....	116	3	119
Assault on policemen.....	36	....	36	Intoxication.....	11,482	4,936	16,418
Abandonment.....	253	5	258	Intoxication and disorderly conduct.....	4,866	2,445	7,311
Accessory to murder.....	9	....	9	Juvenile delinquents.....	134	25	159
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	5	1	6	Kidnapping.....	20	5	25
Attempt at rape.....	40	....	40	Libel.....	5	....	5
Abduction.....	3	....	3	Miscellaneous misdemeanors.....	80	34	114
Abortion.....	2	2	4	Maiming.....	14	....	14
Attachment or bench warrant.....	100	40	140	Personating policemen.....	16	....	16
Bastardy.....	141	....	141	Runaway apprentices.....	10	....	10
Bigamy.....	14	5	19	Rescuing prisoners.....	18	2	20
Contempt of Court.....	23	6	29	Rape.....	38	....	38
Carrying concealed weapons.....	58	1	59	Suspicious persons.....	1,617	440	2,057
Disorderly conduct.....	8,542	5,412	13,950	Seduction.....	21	....	21
Deserters.....	254	....	254	Sodomy.....	5	....	5
Escaped convicts.....	95	4	99	Threatening life.....	88	8	96
Fighting in streets.....	613	94	707	Trespassing.....	9	....	9
Fugitives from justice.....	5	1	6	Truancy.....	188	18	206
Habitual drunkards.....	52	139	191	Vagrancy.....	978	838	1,816
Homicides in all degrees.....	65	4	69	Witnesses.....	28	8	36
Offences against the person.....	37,489	16,422	53,911				

Recapitulation of Offences against Property for the year ending October 31st, 1865.

Offences against property	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Offences against property	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Arson.....	35	....	35	Obtaining goods by false pretences....	108	23	131
Attempt to steal....	236	9	245	Offences against the Government.....	122	2	124
Attempt at burglary	53	....	53	Picking pockets.....	255	20	275
Burglary.....	291	3	294	Petit larceny.....	3,380	1,860	5,240
Constructive larceny	43	12	55	Perjury.....	14	....	14
Conspiracy.....	6	....	6	Passing counterfeit money.....	414	46	460
Compounding felony.....	2	....	2	Receiv'g stolen g'ds	166	51	217
Embezzlement.....	42	....	42	Robbery, first degree	109	6	115
Forgery.....	151	3	154	Rioting.....	10	....	10
Fraud.....	104	17	121	Smuggling.....	5	....	5
Forfeited bail.....	7	....	7	Shoplifting.....	5	3	8
Felony.....	2	....	2	Swindling.....	104	3	107
Grand larceny.....	1,675	946	2,621	Violations of corporation ordinances.	2,417	415	2,832
Gambling.....	249	3	252	Violations of the Sunday law.....	153	20	263
Highway Robbery..	199	6	205	Violations of the election law.....	30	....	30
Horse stealing.....	6	....	6	Violations of the State law.....	75	1	76
Keeping disorderly house.....	177	165	342				
Larceny upon the person.....	102	35	127				
Mutiny.....	52	....	52				
Malicious mischief..	436	48	484				
Offences against property	11,265	3,697	14,962				
Offences against the person	37,489	16,422	53,911				
Total number of arrests.....	48,754	20,119	68,873				

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The last report states that the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825, is 10,853.

That the number of children in the House on the 1st day of January, 1865, was..... 718
 That there have been received during the year 1865..... 824

Making a total of..... 1,542
 That there have been indentured and discharged during the year.. 603
 And there remain in the House on the 1st of January, 1866..... 939

The Superintendent's statement thereto annexed contains all the particulars required by the act referred to, as to the sources from which the inmates of the House have been received, and the disposition that has been made of them, as well as many other facts and statistics of interest in the history of the institution during the past year.

The very large increase in the number of the children committed to the House, being nearly fifty per cent. on the number committed during 1864, and about seventy-five per cent. on the average of three years preceding, is a fact calculated to excite inquiry.

IV. PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Isaac Bell, *President*,
James Bowen,

James B. Nicholson,
Owen W. Brennan.

The Institutions in charge of the Commissioners are the

City Prison in the City of New York,
Bellevue Hospital " "
Small Pox and Fever Hospitals, Blackwell's Island,
Island Hospital, " "
Penitentiary, " "
Alms Houses, " "
Work House, " "
Lunatic Asylum, " "
Children's Nurseries, Randall's Island,
City Cemetery and Farm, Ward's Island.

The Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum in the city of New York are under the supervision of the Commissioners, though in direct charge of their respective Boards of Managers.

Detailed statements of the expenses for maintaining the several institutions will be found in the tables accompanying this report, but they may be generally classified as follows:

Provisions.....	\$314,186 22
Clothing, Beds, and Bedding.....	63,148 20
Medicines.....	38,055 07
Coal and Wood.....	105,031 77
Erection of New Buildings.....	39,868 72
Repairs—Buildings.....	6,082 16
Salaries.....	139,073 81
Steamboat.....	29,809 38
Donations to Out-Door Poor.....	32,438 75
Colored Orphan Asylum and Nursing Children...	20,712 62
Furniture.....	6,307 03

Hardware, Steam and Gas Fixtures.....	\$15,198 60
Rents.....	7,549 79
Lumber and Mason Work.....	14,102 99
Plumbing, Paints, etc.....	5,292 86
Leather and Shoes.....	10,670 81
Soap.....	8,892 28
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.....	10,646 77
Transportation of Prisoners and Paupers.....	7,140 58
Miscellaneous.....	68,134 60
	\$942,243 42

CITY PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners who were committed to the city prisons during the past year was thirty-nine thousand six hundred and sixteen (39,616), being an increase over the previous year of eight thousand three hundred and eighty-three (8,383). The increase has been principally among the prisoners who were charged with high crimes.

NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1865.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ireland.....	10,638	8,998	19,636
United States.....	8,111	4,199	12,310
Germany.....	3,195	1,210	4,405
England.....	1,076	560	1,636
Scotland.....	369	171	540
Canada.....	220	99	319
France.....	268	35	303
Italy.....	113	6	119
Prussia.....	49	..	49
Poland.....	49	..	49
Sweden.....	42	..	42
Switzerland.....	29	1	30
Denmark.....	29	..	29
Wales.....	24	4	28
Cuba.....	24	1	25
Spain.....	22	2	24
Austria.....	20	..	20
Russia.....	14	1	15
Norway.....	14	..	14
Portugal.....	8	..	8
China.....	6	..	6
Greece.....	6	..	6
Mexico.....	3	..	3
Total.....	24,329	15,287	39,616

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The number of Patients remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1865, 613
 The number of admissions for the year (including 590 births)
 were..... 6,425

The total number of patients treated during the year.....7,073

The number discharged, cured, and relieved for the year were... 5,801
 The number of deaths for the year were..... 658

6,459

The number of Patients remaining in Hospital under treatment,
 December 31st, 1865..... 614

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED,

INCLUDING BIRTHS.

COUNTRY.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL.
					BOYS.	GIRLS.	
United States.....	676	601	21	15	297	293	1,903
Ireland.....	1,663	1,844	..	..	..	..	3,447
England.....	147	126	..	..	..	..	273
Scotland.....	61	43	..	..	..	..	104
Germany.....	323	148	..	..	..	..	471
France.....	41	11	..	..	..	..	52
Canada.....	40	24	..	..	..	..	64
Wales.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Belgium.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Italy.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Prussia.....	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
Spain.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
At Sea.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown Countries.	15	3	..	..	..	..	18
Other Countries....	51	18	..	..	..	..	69
Total.....	2,977	2,822	21	15	297	293	6,425

ISLAND, FEVER, AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

During the year both Hospitals have been over-crowded with patients, and the experience of the past will justify your Board in making further provision for the care of Small Pox and Typhus Fever patients.

The Island Hospital, with its pavilion and tents, has received during the year 8,893 patients, the whole number treated in the same period being 9,877.

In February the number of fever cases under treatment at one time was 155; the whole number treated during the year was 1,330. A large item in the expenses of Island Hospital was caused by the erection of the building and maintenance of these fever patients.

There has been received and treated in Small Pox Hospital 1,116 patients, an increase of 397 over the number treated during 1864.

Of this number, 358 were emigrants, 48 United States soldiers, and 620 residents of New York city.

PENITENTIARY.

The health of the prisoners generally, for the past year, has been very good. The number of convicts is large compared with last year. On December, 1864, there were 280, and at the close of 1865, 596.

The following Table shows the Crimes committed by the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st of January to 31st December, 1865, inclusive:

CRIMES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Assault.	40	..	40
Assault and Battery.....	215	166	381
Assault with intent to steal.....	196	23	219
Disorderly House.....	18	5	23
Grand Larceny.....	82	52	134
Grand Larceny, attempt at.....	105	68	173
Indecent Assault and Battery.....	15	..	15
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	13	..	13
Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	2	..	2
Petit Larceny.....	398	260	658
Forgery, fourth degree.....	3	..	3
Forgery, third degree.....	1	..	1
Illegal Voting.....	8	..	8
Total.....	1,096	574	1,670

The following Table shows the Nativities of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1865, inclusive :

NATIVITIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
United States.....	235	135	370
England	193	71	264
Ireland	355	240	595
Scotland.....	31	16	47
Canada.....	35	14	49
France.....	38	5	43
Prussia	35	2	37
Germany.....	159	91	250
Spain.....	15	..	15
Total.....	1,096	574	1,670

WORK HOUSE.

Census for the Year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on hand December 31st, 1864.....	217	1,016	1,233
Number received during the year.....	4,100	7,013	11,113
Total.....	4,317	8,029	12,346
	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Number discharged.....	3,691	6,835	3,917 7,170 11,087
Number eloped from this and other Institutions.....	187	295	
Number died at this and other Institutions	39	40	
Number remaining on Register	400	859	1,259
And of this number there are transferred to other departments, at work, sick, etc.....	97	390	487
Leaving in building.....	303	469	772

The daily average number of inmates for the year was $772\frac{227}{365}$, showing a decrease of $111\frac{112}{365}$ since the previous year.

ALMS HOUSE.

The following is a comparative Statement of Admissions during the last ten years.

	NATIVES.	FOREIGNERS.	TOTAL.
There were admitted in 1856.....	723	2,636	3,359
“ “ 1857.....	875	3,329	4,204
“ “ 1858.....	794	3,096	3,890
“ “ 1859.....	718	3,013	3,731
“ “ 1860.....	985	3,144	4,129
“ “ 1861.....	1,537	3,255	4,792
“ “ 1862.....	1,199	1,992	3,191
“ “ 1863.....	1,201	1,642	2,843
“ “ 1864.....	1,262	1,891	3,153
“ “ 1865.....	1,378	2,212	3,590

CHILDREN'S NURSERIES, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining December 31st, 1864.....	156	823	979
Admitted, 1865.....	143	1,544	1,687
	299	2,367	2,666
Discharged.....	122	1,463	1,585
	177	904	1,081
Elopements.....	..	8	8
	177	896	1,073
Died.....	4	113	117
Remaining December 31st, 1865.....	173	783	956

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR INDENTURE.

Boys	160	
Girls	97	
		257

CHILDREN RETURNED TO RELATIVES.

Boys	775	
Girls	431	
		1,206
		1,463

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining January 1st, 1865.....	164
“ “ admitted during the year.....	1,582
“ “ treated “ “	1,746
“ “ discharged “ “	1,421
“ “ died “ “	113
“ “ remaining January 1st, 1866.....	212

Included in the above summary of deaths are seventeen idiots, who were treated and who died in the Asylum. The whole number of deaths in the Hospital during the year is 96.

The percentage of mortality on the number treated is $5\frac{4}{100}$. The average weekly census has been $212\frac{2}{3}$.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution.....	1,384
Number of children at date of last report.....	209
Admitted: boys.....	39
girls.....	35
	74
	283
Present number of boys.....	119
“ “ girls.....	103
	222
Indentured.....	34
Returned to friends.....	10
Sent to Rhode Island to school, by Mrs. Stokes.....	2
Left without permission.....	1
Sent to the House of Refuge.....	3
Deaths.....	11
	283

COLORED HOME.

There have been received during the year (including those on hand at last report) 516 inmates, of which number 299 have been discharged, or have died, leaving at present 217 in the Institution.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 759. There were admitted during the year 525, making a total of 1,284. Of these, 127, or ten per cent., died, and 421 were discharged, leaving 736 at present in the Asylum.

Of those discharged, 142 were unimproved, 83 were improved, 192 had fully recovered, and 4 were improper subjects.

Of those admitted, 37 had attempted suicide previous to admission. Of these attempts, 11 had been by jumping from heights, 8 by drowning, 9 by cutting and stabbing, and the remainder by other means. A number of others were supposed to have suicidal propensities, although no attempt was known to have been made. Only two serious attempts at suicide were made at the Asylum—one by hanging and one by drowning. These occurred in cases shortly after admission, and were, unfortunately, both successful.

Of those admitted, 133 were native-born, and 362 were foreign. Of the foreign-born, 235 were from Ireland, 95 from Germany, 28 from England, and the rest from other countries: 280 Catholics, 224 Protestants, and 21 Jews.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1865.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN:—The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor respectfully presents the accompanying statistics for the year ending December 31st, 1865, and by which it will appear that 3,743 adults and 7,462 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 15,481 adults and 25,572 children with fuel.

The total amount of cash disbursed by me for all purposes of the Department from 1st January to 31st December, 1865, was \$102,783 24. A comparison with the years 1863 and 1864 is herewith presented:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Donations, including Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.....	\$33,073 60	\$29,957 97	\$32,438 75
Children's Nursing.....	3,190 35	3,458 00	7,709 75
Transportation of Paupers and Children.....	2,209 13	2,198 17	1,583 65
Salaries.....	11,553 82	12,682 72	12,138 62
Coal, and Wood, and Cartage for 1865, including Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards...	25,375 61	38,824 18	41,709 23
Expenses of Office, extra compensation, 1865, \$1,975; stables, feed, horses, stationery, fuel, coffins, etc...	9,049 57	3,792 43	10,553 23
	\$84,913 80	\$100,122 47	\$102,783 24
Less cash receipts.....	2,902 25	3,155 60	4,009 09
	\$82,011 55	\$96,966 87	\$98,774 24

V. EDUCATION.

RECAPITULATION of the Average Attendance and Whole Number Taught,
for the year ending December 31, 1865.

SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE.	WHOLE NUMBER.
Grammar Schools and Primary Departments.....	58,911	140,020
Primary Schools.....	15,255	38,145
Colored Schools.....	785	2,112
Evening Schools.....	11,487	54,050
Free Academy.....	.....	788
Normal School.....	226	560
Total Ward, etc. Schools.....	86,674	206,809
New York Orphan Asylum.....	155	153
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	897	904
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	186	200
House of Refuge.....	840	1,475
Leake and Watts Orphan House.....	142	164
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	180	241
American Female Guardian Society and Home Industrial School.....	794	2,941
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	563	1,062
House of Reception of ".....	129	800
Ladies' Home Missionary Society.....	275	1,117
Five Points House of Industry.....	227	1,064
Children's Aid Society.....	784	2,680
Total.....	91,857	219,749

RECAPITULATION of the Actual Average Attendance and Whole Number
Taught by Wards, for the year ending the 31st day of Decem-
ber, 1865.

WARDS.	ACTUAL AVERAGE.	WHOLE NUMBER TAUGHT.	WARDS.	ACTUAL AVERAGE.	WHOLE NUMBER TAUGHT.
First Ward.....	1,424	3,528	Thirteenth Ward.....	3,228	8,418
Second Ward.....	225	473	Fourteenth Ward.....	2,451	6,220
Third Ward.....	179	396	Fifteenth Ward.....	8,482	21,605
Fourth Ward.....	1,977	5,282	Sixteenth Ward.....	4,724	12,065
Fifth Ward.....	2,083	4,641	Seventeenth Ward.....	5,287	12,385
Sixth Ward.....	2,618	6,267	Eighteenth Ward.....	3,488	8,270
Seventh Ward.....	3,145	8,062	Nineteenth Ward.....	12,820	31,501
Eighth Ward.....	3,216	7,462	Twentieth Ward.....	6,114	18,942
Ninth Ward.....	4,635	10,920	Twenty-first Ward.....	3,783	9,022
Tenth Ward.....	5,144	12,485	Twenty-second Ward.....	5,560	12,405
Eleventh Ward.....	5,891	13,448	Total.....	74,901	180,806
Twelfth Ward.....	3,738	9,966			

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance and Whole Number Taught in the Evening Schools for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865.

WARDS.	MALE SCHOOLS.		FEMALE SCHOOLS.	
	AVERAGE	WHOLE NUMBER.	AVERAGE.	WHOLE NUMBER.
First.....	192	607	199	360
Fourth.....	164	349	234	455
Fifth.....	320	684	173	456
Sixth.....	236	695	187	224
Seventh.....	243	596	127	213
Eighth.....	339	753	188	363
Ninth.....	336	1,251	201	471
Tenth.....	377	895	206	399
Eleventh.....	451	1,257	334	599
Twelfth, Harlem.....	110	287	32	65
“ Yorkville.....	99	215	55	70
“ Manhattanville.....	93	279	No Female	School.
Thirteenth.....	243	951	194	166
Fourteenth.....	311	746	286	559
Sixteenth.....	370	842	225	275
Seventeenth, Houston Street.....	464	894	360	459
“ Twelfth Street.....	384	547	292	316
Eighteenth.....	361	926	182	292
Nineteenth.....	310	424	98	141
Twentieth.....	399	907	276	432
Twenty-first.....	316	550	277	433
Twenty-second, Fortieth Street.....	222	571	197	401
“ Forty-fourth Street.....	352	594	No Female	School
“ Forty-seventh Street.....	254	565	175	263
Eighth, Colored.....	70	245	....	....
Sixteenth, “.....	72	157	....	....
	7,079	17,607	4,408	7,649

Average attendance—Male and Female Schools.....11,484

Whole Number Taught “ “ “.....24,957

CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SESSIONS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	WHOLE NUMBER.
New York Orphan Asylum.....	432	138	183
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—			
Male Department.....	434	449	562
Female “.....	493	328	412
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	60	186	270
House of Refuge—			
Male Department.....	506	673	1,119
Female “.....	506	197	356
Leake and Watts Orphan House—			
Male Department.....	261	74	65
Female “.....	468	68	79
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	500	180	241
American Female Guardian Society and Home Industrial School.....	459	794	2,641
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	573	693	1,062
House of Reception of “.....	514	129	89
Ladies' Home Missionary Society.....	482	273	1,117
Five Points House of Industry.....	512	267	1,061
Children's Aid Society.....	4,694	784	2,680
Total.....		5,181	12,040

Average Attendance and Whole Number Taught, in detail, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865.

SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE	WHOLE NUMBER.
Ward Schools—Boys' Department.....	13,437	29,469
" Girls' " 	12,469	26,306
" Primary " 	33,035	84,854
Primary Schools.....	15,255	98,155
Colored Schools.....	795	2,112
Evening Schools—Male.....	7,079	17,007
" Female.....	4,408	7,049
Free Academy.....	.....	788
Normal Schools.....	226	569
Corporate Schools.....	5,183	13,440
Total.....	91,857	219,749

STATE SCHOOL TAX.

The table annexed shows the State School Tax levied in each year, during the last thirteen years, on the taxable property of the State, the amount collected in the city of New York, with the sum re-appportioned :

YEARS.	AGGREGATE STATE TAX FOR SCHOOLS.	AMOUNT OF SCHOOL TAX PAID BY THE CITY TO THE STATE.	AMOUNT OF SCHOOL TAX APPORTIONED TO NEW YORK CITY BY THE STATE.
1853.....	\$800,000 00	\$241,553 19	\$130,701 05
1854.....	800,000 00	257,616 11	131,808 48
1855.....	800,000 00	271,639 40	132,711 68
1856.....	1,072,362 83	383,805 37	146,522 41
1857.....	1,073,768 97	390,403 96	202,905 90
1858.....	1,052,853 75	398,416 98	212,889 55
1859.....	1,053,873 04	399,677 61	207,332 95
1860.....	1,064,473 15	412,550 00	207,990 35
1861.....	1,064,473 15	412,550 00	212,768 99
1862.....	1,081,325 57	428,309 40	245,080 34
1863.....	1,087,562 90	412,218 23	250,616 99
1864.....	1,090,841 11	410,562 02	252,265 54
1865.....	1,125,749 90	432 000 12	260,596 82
Total.....	\$13,147,284 37	\$4,851,307 09	\$2,594,491 05

From the above statement it appears that the amount of State School Tax paid by this city, during the last twelve years, was.....\$4,851,307 09

The amount apportioned to this county by the State during the same period was, ... 2,594,491 05
 Amount retained by the State Government for distribution in other counties..... 2,256,816 04

COLORED SCHOOLS.

COLORED SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SESSIONS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	WHOLE NUMBER TAUGHT.	LOCATION OF SCHOOLS.
Colored School, No. 1—				
Boys' Department....	400	84	264	} 14th Ward, 135 Mulberry street, between Grand and Hester streets.
Girls' ".....	400	99	277	
Colored School No. 2—				
Boys' Department...	431	51	107	} 8th Ward, 51 and 53 Laurens street, near Broome.
Girls' ".....	432	75	190	
Primary ".....	451	124	370	
Colored School No. 4.....	425	13	37	12th Ward, 120th street near 4th av.
Colored School No. 5.....	422	60	159	5th Ward, 147 Franklin street.
Colored School No. 6.....	434	18	341	20th Ward, 1-25 Broadway.
Colored School No. 7.....	432	10	327	16th Ward, 98 West 17th street.
Colored Primary School } Nos. 2 and 3..... }	432	40	100	11th Ward, 2d street, near Avenue C.
		795	2,112	

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Park has cost, up to December 31st, 1866, \$9,763,895 98, and since it was begun the property in the vicinity pays an increased tax of \$1,034,551 81, and has an increased valuation of \$34,600,395.

The Drive and Ride are completed. Of the Drive there was completed previous to January 1st, 1865, 9 miles 176 feet; completed during 1865, 2,389 feet, or $9\frac{43}{100}$ miles in all. Of the Bridle Road, completed previous to January 1st, 1865, $5\frac{50}{100}$ miles. Of the walks, completed previous to January 1st, 1865, 23 miles 1,408 feet: completed during 1865, 2 miles 1,906 feet, or $25\frac{62}{100}$ miles in all.

Allowing an average of three persons to each vehicle passing into the Park, the following will show approximately the number of persons who have entered the Park for the past four years:

1862.....	4,195,515
1863... ..	4,327,409
1864.....	5,740,079
1865.....	7,593,139

The results are believed to be nearly correct; the probability is that they are under rather than over-stated.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT THE PARK DURING EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR FOR THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	PEDESTRIANS.	EQUESTRIANS.	VEHICLES.	PEDESTRIANS.	EQUESTRIANS.	VEHICLES.	PEDESTRIANS.	EQUESTRIANS.	VEHICLES.	PEDESTRIANS.	EQUESTRIANS.	VEHICLES.	PEDESTRIANS.	EQUESTRIANS.	VEHICLES.
January	640,007	1,091	18,540	254,672	1,981	22,775	514,462	3,452	48,060	555,678	3,353	83,206	658,741	1,641	77,361
February	245,185	975	37,625	99,377	1,671	39,062	49,080	3,439	39,334	131,122	9,234	53,068	173,383	4,472	70,708
March	433,319	3,775	27,965	81,875	4,024	32,136	41,064	4,469	44,329	90,650	7,635	67,737	177,743	6,191	86,548
April	69,653	9,110	27,083	76,937	7,839	58,367	115,764	10,094	73,095	95,356	11,192	87,575	188,019	11,344	125,804
May	110,701	6,708	41,565	135,701	10,749	77,974	137,299	4,439	3,618	151,378	13,633	147,344	191,527	10,380	126,789
June	110,511	6,109	47,355	202,040	8,919	81,254	159,779	12,630	116,732	121,573	14,802	111,253	200,174	11,874	133,279
July	141,076	6,694	53,638	181,018	4,814	62,674	89,130	9,378	92,393	180,165	8,085	142,611	167,729	8,760	119,073
August	141,671	4,891	57,120	222,635	4,715	69,892	189,336	12,950	115,070	225,266	5,288	89,554	467,665	9,765	157,535
September	174,993	7,971	47,784	142,330	7,354	70,184	181,836	9,211	132,099	225,266	9,395	95,112	240,255	9,935	180,725
October	118,862	10,359	45,461	170,667	7,823	67,001	150,438	10,035	168,591	87,907	9,395	92,361	94,678	10,127	104,709
November	70,739	8,008	41,203	107,367	7,047	60,789	75,751	9,195	56,900	87,907	9,395	92,361	94,678	10,127	104,709
December	81,575	6,714	43,278	151,156	6,125	53,956	227,463	5,551	65,698	118,735	3,181	81,281	63,898	5,486	71,184
.....	1,869,293	75,747	677,849	1,199,498	71,615	702,679	1,169,335	190,734	922,450	2,235,199	100,297	1,148,161	3,219,056	198,260	1,425,241

The largest number of pedestrians entering the Park during any one month was, in January.....658,741

The largest number of equestrians entering the Park during any one month was, in June 11,874

The largest number of vehicles entering the Park during any one month was, in September.....150,526

VI. RELIGION.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1865.

- 11 Mission stations.
- 43 Missionaries, and an average of 667 visitors.
- 64,314 Missionary visits.
- 840,591 Tracts distributed.
- 626 Bibles given,
- 834 Testaments given, } On behalf of the New York Bible Society.
- 2 652 Volumes loaned.
- 2,573 Children led to Sabbath-schools.
- 527 Children led to day-schools.
- 303 Persons to Bible classes.
- 5,980 Persons to church and mission.
- 437 Temperance pledges.
- 4,307 Religious meetings.
- 124 Backsliders reclaimed.
- 464 Persons united with churches.

RESULTS OF THIRTY YEARS, FROM 1835 TO 1864.

- 31,247,072 Tracts in English and other languages distributed.
- 34,196 Bibles supplied to the destitute.
- 40,080 Testaments supplied to children and others.
- 140,660 Volumes lent from ward libraries.
- 86,040 Children gathered into Sabbath, and
- 11,905 Into day-schools.
- 6,607 Persons gathered into Bible classes.
- 73,361 Persons induced to attend church.
- 32,016 Temperance pledges obtained.
- 58,548 Religious meetings held.
- 1,397 Backsliders reclaimed.
- 9,912 Persons hopefully converted: and
- 7,330 Converts united with evangelical churches.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

A Tabular Exhibit of the Operations of the Association, including the Receipts, Bequests, and Disbursements, since its Organization in 1844.

YEARS.	VISITORS.	VISITS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	FAMILIES RELIEVED.	PERSONS RELIEVED.
1844....	241	10,042	\$10,522	\$8,704	1,560	6,240
1845....	276	18,044	16,692	17,338	2,896	11,554
1846....	297	25,963	24,644	24,327	5,209	20,840
1847....	298	26,435	24,659	24,040	5,580	25,110
1848....	299	28,040	25,078	25,483	5,340	24,030
1849....	300	30,590	28,753	26,551	6,672	29,544
1850....	317	27,180	25,807	23,821	5,725	25,762
1851....	324	29,277	23,656	32,327	6,262	24,992
1852....	337	27,284	31,577	33,866	6,307	25,922
1853....	357	25,203	31,359	29,692	5,468	24,696
1854....	361	28,142	35,637	34,661	5,977	26,896
1855....	378	55,893	90,445	95,878	15,549	62,396
1856....	378	43,244	48,811	51,669	10,879	43,516
1857....	378	32,294	42,480	42,085	8,154	32,732
1858....	382	48,173	66,578	67,094	13,842	54,268
1859....	377	46,944	44,592	44,855	9,281	44,577
1860....	362	40,886	37,986	40,565	8,031	35,942
1861....	364	44,569	40,516	43,725	8,532	38,394
1862....	364	36,732	33,382	33,461	7,583	33,815
1863....	364	13,482	36,293	32,934	4,357	19,532
1864....	366	18,106	47,788	47,416	4,696	20,810
1865....	366	22,309	43,975	49,300	5,573	22,285
1866....	366	24,222	51,643	45,089	5,115	19,878
Sundry Bequests		....	84,000	84,000	....	....
Total.....		703,104	\$959,873	\$958,271	158,519	673,941

DISPENSARIES.

NAME OF DISPENSARY AND DATE OF ITS INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED.	ORGANIZED.
1. New York.....	A. D. 1794.	A. D. 1791.
2. Northern.....	A. D. 1827.	A. D. 1827.
3. Eastern.....	A. D. 1832.	A. D. 1834.
4. Demilt.....	A. D. 1831.	A. D. 1851.
5. North-Western.....	A. D. 1852.	A. D. 1852.
6. North-Eastern.....	A. D. 1862.	A. D. 1862.
7. Manhattan.....	A. D. 1862.	A. D. 1862.

The most complete account of the workings of these institutions is from the report of 1862, which gives a good idea of their present value.

Number of male Patients in.....1862.....	59,518
“ of female Patients..... “	86,085
“ treated at Dispensaries.. “	118,409
“ treated at their dwellings “	27,189
Whole number of Patients treated in 1862.....	145,598
Whole number of primary vaccinations in.....1862.....	18,841
“ “ Re-vaccinations..... “	4,597
“ “ Persons vaccinated..... “	18,408
“ “ Adult patients..... “	80,069
“ “ Infant Patients..... “	65,529
“ “ Patients of American birth.... “	62,367
“ “ “ of foreign origin..... “	81,231
“ “ “ sent to Hospital..... “	6,437
“ “ Deaths of Patients..... “	863
“ “ Prescriptions dispensed..... “	274,645
General average number of prescriptions dispensed to each patient (excluding vaccinees—15,498=127,190 patients) in 1862.....	2.16
Aggregate amount of expenditures of the seven Dispensaries for the year 1862, excluding cost of repairs and management, or permanent improvement of property.....	\$21,199 13
General average cost of medicines, and medical, surgical, and vaccine service to each patient, for the year 1862.....	144 cts.
Average number of years during which medical charity has been extended to the sick-poor of New York by the Dispensaries.....	22.8
Whole number of persons vaccinated by all the Dispensaries since the year 1804, or since the era of the discovery of the protective power of vaccine.....	275,844
Whole number of the poor of New York who have received medicine, and medical, surgical, and vaccine service gratuitously, from all the Dispensaries since the organization of the first, in 1791, a period of seventy-two years	2,497,207
Aggregate amount of expenditures of the several Dispensaries during the same period, for medicine, salaries for medical and surgical service, etc.....	\$426,896 62
General average cost of medicines, and medical, surgical, and vaccine service to each Dispensary patient, from February 1st, 1791, to December 31st, 1862.....	17 cts.
Average number of patients treated annually, for the average twenty-two and eight-tenths years that the Dispensaries have been organized and in operation	103,427
RECAPITULATION FOR 1862.	
Total value of Dispensary medical service.....	\$215,190
Total value of the time saved to the sick-poor.....	102,525
Estimated pecuniary value of the Dispensary system.....	\$17,745
Deduct amount expended in support of the system.....	21,189
Estimated saving to the public by the Dispensary system.....	\$29,546

VII. IMMIGRATION

SHOWING THE NUMBERS AND NATIVITIES OF ALIEN EMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Ireland.....	52,946	91,061	112,591	117,038	163,306	118,121	118,110	92,802	43,041
Germany.....	53,180	51,973	55,705	45,535	69,919	118,611	119,541	170,500	52,842
England.....	8,864	24,062	28,321	28,163	28,533	31,531	27,124	30,678	22,978
Scotland.....	2,544	6,415	8,840	6,572	7,392	7,694	7,456	7,000	4,140
France.....	5,559	2,734	2,683	3,122	5,964	8,868	7,470	7,983	4,174
Switzerland.....	1,947	1,622	1,403	2,800	3,499	6,471	4,904	5,885	3,273
Holland.....	5,611	1,500	2,447	1,174	1,358	1,223	1,083	1,406	822
Wales.....	472	1,054	1,782	1,520	2,189	2,531	1,182	1,288	1,118
Norway.....	882	1,207	3,300	3,150	2,112	1,889	377	81	203
Sweden.....	139	165	1,097	1,110	872	2,005	1,600	1,809	394
Italy.....	197	321	602	476	618	359	353	785	667
Belgium.....	551	.....	118	230	475	82	34	398	1,201
Spain.....	101	253	214	257	278	471	639	646	457
West Indies.....	299	392	449	544	575	263	.....	11	19
Denmark.....	95	52	159	90	224	157	64	162	174
Poland.....	26	79	132	188	422	188	188	100	340
Sardinia.....	.....	.....	172	163	68	49	72	148	67
South America.....	.....	31	33	101	121	120	173	111	112
Portugal.....	34	57	287	63	20	37	297	265	44
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	151	164	81	73	6	128	9
Russia.....	10	28	58	18	23	33	39	55	20
Canada.....	.....	.....	59	61	69	48	.....	2	64
Mexico.....	.....	12	23	41	42	23	51	34	20
Sicily.....	.....	.....	21	28	12	42	37	58	18
China.....	.....	2	9	11	22	14	53	20	18
East Indies.....	23	.....	34	32	19	1	.....	.....	5
Greece.....	.....	1	6	4	1	11	1	7	2
Turkey.....	1	.....	6	4	4	5	10	6	2
Arabia.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual Totals.....	129,662	182,176	220,693	210,700	283,661	305,989	311,641	315,120	178,250

TABLE.

AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FROM MAY 5, 1847, TO OCTOBER 1, 1866.

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	TOTAL.
41,276	57,119	25,075	32,652	47,560	25,784	32,217	61,157	89,229	70,492	7,228	1,481,611
56,113	80,974	31,874	28,270	37,899	27,139	27,740	53,002	67,446	83,451	81,287	1,291,640
23,787	28,622	12,324	10,375	11,361	5,632	7,955	18,757	23,710	27,283	28,624	427,609
4,723	5,170	2,718	2,325	1,617	659	692	1,927	3,126	3,962	2,917	85,828
2,984	3,069	1,786	1,582	1,549	1,200	1,185	1,809	1,894	2,059	2,760	67,344
2,559	2,454	1,315	721	1,442	1,398	1,251	1,194	1,652	2,513	2,760	55,405
1,669	1,734	348	261	440	831	456	497	615	729	211	22,884
1,376	887	566	500	511	607	1,062	1,143	659	595	494	21,816
438	62	3	36	53	93	22	128	85	158	484	14,879
918	619	257	318	361	382	693	1,370	1,516	2,337	3,518	21,569
690	596	669	399	542	759	487	441	475	591	674	10,595
850	444	253	57	76	165	195	456	182	97	130	5,988
330	263	146	234	228	190	124	262	196	224	250	5,721
225	320	314	416	523	165	156	256	226	282	201	5,000
469	452	284	493	495	612	1,589	1,589	565	427	1,458	9,977
142	245	88	114	89	43	59	137	198	423	297	2,444
428	405	324	164	69	67	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,305
163	66	92	138	110	88	92	60	124	199	154	1,963
30	93	27	43	19	14	13	3	34	42	93	1,583
30	46	18	81	23	11	67	77	49	77	34	1,110
19	11	13	13	22	36	46	47	37	63	159	731
57	20	17	25	25	19	33	17	53	43	27	612
19	11	13	13	22	45	13	28	92	79	54	636
10	26	19	1	4	1	9	1	3	3	.....	293
8	11	15	4	13	10	15	5	41	26	13	320
.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	1	3	1	7	11	162
2	8	2	6	2	1	6	2	15	5	3	85
4	.....	6	3	3	5	3	2	5	5	8	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	14	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1-	11	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
142,315	189,742	78,583	79,263	105,123	65,332	76,900	172,844	182,229	110,852	200,731	3,542,705

T A B L E

SHOWING THE AVOWED DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN FROM AUG. 1, 1855, TO OCT. 1, 1866.

DESTINATION TO STATES.	1855. 7th Aug.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866. Total.	TOTAL.
New York.....	19,489	55,655	78,585	34,296	40,923	59,121	32,783	28,512	84,705	92,409	99,432	85,128	716,619
Pennsylvania.....	4,344	11,549	16,640	6,768	7,570	9,312	6,114	6,116	13,355	18,212	22,270	19,629	147,210
Illinois.....	3,434	15,760	15,760	6,660	8,940	4,671	4,019	5,090	8,435	11,531	17,177	18,363	169,520
Wisconsin.....	4,097	13,327	12,704	4,563	2,941	2,983	3,217	4,374	6,075	4,365	6,127	7,416	71,455
Ohio.....	3,250	7,083	10,651	6,176	4,668	5,195	3,963	3,952	6,574	9,257	10,316	8,879	80,210
Massachusetts.....	2,657	6,494	6,964	3,212	6,119	6,371	3,433	4,153	6,574	14,129	8,937	9,764	82,627
Canada West.....	3,346	8,536	9,671	4,218	2,292	1,872	1,546	2,788	3,990	2,660	1,290	1,390	42,671
New Jersey.....	1,319	3,806	1,922	1,621	2,621	3,414	1,892	1,493	3,744	6,309	5,355	6,293	46,247
Unknown.....	667	4,187	4,395	1,484	1,726	3,368	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,142
Michigan.....	1,648	3,296	4,598	1,697	1,266	1,478	1,521	1,970	3,062	2,167	3,178	2,897	29,257
Connecticut.....	829	2,702	2,974	1,257	1,929	2,579	1,416	1,218	3,329	3,663	2,223	3,103	49,862
Iowa.....	795	2,851	3,775	1,734	652	776	1,989	1,682	1,094	1,948	2,440	2,569	22,486
Missouri.....	134	1,054	2,266	1,690	1,598	1,614	913	860	2,188	3,379	5,016	3,656	21,746
Indiana.....	881	1,258	2,474	1,271	1,122	1,105	986	908	1,357	1,839	9,729	9,692	18,531
Rhode Island.....	485	1,364	1,389	510	1,061	1,291	520	481	1,696	1,848	1,533	1,878	13,882
Maryland.....	.....	1,555	667	.....	992	1,411	463	401	1,912	1,580	1,888	1,479	12,492
Virginia.....	447	2,117	2,014	.....	305	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,444
California.....	317	1,877	1,684	1,084	1,198	1,311	1,928	1,423	1,149	1,469	875	1,280	12,061
Minnesota.....	157	778	1,253	828	512	496	1,751	942	1,453	1,169	1,514	3,615	12,447
Texas.....	359	1,579	1,414	114	710	495	1,611	3,418	3,561	1,094	1,092	3,082	18,273
Arizona.....	292	667	762	513	573	432	1,481	192	187	354	290	817	6,677
Kentucky.....	183	609	699	530	546	650	401	253	593	910	1,040	1,287	7,885
District of Columbia.....	202	477	662	250	398	291	198	585	1,054	1,020	1,629	1,737	6,885
Vermont.....	208	297	172	198	198	270	125	153	297	392	285	2,770	2,770
Long Island.....	93	171	205	259	255	321	186	46	240	327	296	261	2,080

South Carolina.....	80	178	157	164	185	296	45	2	....	6	77	125	1,319
Maine.....	143	148	185	210	122	142	176	121	340	699	413	290	2,900
Tennessee.....	72	178	127	165	147	269	62	56	190	398	39	440	2,143
Georgia.....	70	47	167	162	195	178	35	2	4	....	22	147	1,027
New Hampshire.....	71	177	179	69	131	123	89	63	110	562	292	141	1,917
Delaware.....	49	81	113	65	117	123	16	65	110	143	149	133	1,114
New Brunswick.....	2	....	97	75	82	123	16	43	99	89	60	44	721
Texas.....	5	76	55	43	52	62	38	3	6	2	51	65	449
Kansas.....	11	11	25	88	77	92	25	63	122	281	388	269	1,542
North Carolina.....	11	66	41	52	48	43	52	....	....	7	37	127	384
Mississippi.....	6	11	62	21	50	15	12	....	....	....	57	50	283
Alabama.....	7	30	21	24	39	45	11	....	7	....	27	45	266
Nova Scotia.....	30	2	42	53	11	21	14	149	65	43	45	32	519
Nebraska.....	....	2	27	42	31	46	3	42	89	13	116	82	493
South America.....	25	30	18	14	56	18	15	7	28	15	34	16	254
Cuba.....	....	....	25	32	46	29	20	17	29	29	60	5	482
Arkansas.....	8	30	9	10	16	21	3	6	....	....	4	20	127
Florida.....	13	12	6	11	22	17	6	6	1	4	6	8	159
Mexico.....	....	12	1	6	7	9	4	3	18	23	71	11	164
Oregon.....	1	....	7	6	6	13	6	....	2	19	18	34	103
West Indies.....	2	11	....	6	5	9	4	7	....	17	15	15	91
New Mexico.....	....	....	5	....	23	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	32
Central America.....	....	....	....	3	9	8	16	6	5	....	....	3	43
Canada, East.....	....	....	....	....	10	6	8	42	89	44	67	79	344
Prince Edward's Island.....	....	....	....	3	3	1	8	....	....	....	....	5	20
Vancouver's Island.....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	5
Washington Territory.....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Australia.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	10
Bermuda.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sandwich Islands.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Russian America.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
British Columbia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295	8	22	7	9	341
Nevada.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Colorado.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	26
	51,114	141,255	185,076	84,226	85,692	108,682	68,311	81,458	161,648	184,706	290,631	190,086	1,544,149

While there is no data or report to show the number remaining in the City of New York, it is to be believed that of the number destined for the State, from 25 to 40 per cent. remained in the City.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This Society has been in existence thirteen years, and has paid \$304,190 99 in charity.

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1866.

Industrial Schools (13 in number).....	\$16,681 16
Donations by individuals for special purposes.....	1,712 99
Newsboys' Lodging-House.....	10,058 13
Girls' Lodging-House.....	7,356 44
Emigration Account.....	18,735 72
Refuge for Homeless Children (corner of Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue).....	1,322 59
Salaries and Compensation to 13 different persons	9,422 06
General expenses, printing, rent, postage, etc., etc.	6,754 56
	\$72,042 65
Balance on hand, February 1st, 1866.....	2,206 08
Total.....	\$74,249 73

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

The following table embraces thirteen years:

Sent, up to February 1, 1854.....	207
“ February 1, 1855.....	866
“ February 1, 1856.....	986
“ February 1, 1857.....	742
“ February 1, 1858.....	733
“ February 1, 1859.....	779
“ February 1, 1860.....	814
“ February 1, 1861.....	804
“ February 1, 1862.....	884
“ February 1, 1863.....	791
“ February 1, 1864.....	1,034
“ February 1, 1865.....	1,235
“ February 1, 1866.....	1,450
Total.....	11,272

Eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-two rescued from almost certain destruction! At least ten thousand of these may be regarded as saved, who, but for the interposition of the Children's Aid Society, would have been lost. If, as we are told, there is rejoicing over one sinner saved, have not the friends of the Society abundant cause for thankfulness and gratitude?

The report of the Children's Aid Society, from which these statements are taken, sums up the long and effective service of this institution to the welfare of the city, and proves the priceless worth of the ministry of Rev. Charles L. Brace among the children and youth of New York. His volume of Plain Sermons to Newsboys is the first fruit of what should be a new department of literature or oratory—the adaptation of great truths and duties to minds of little culture and many trials, wants, and temptations.

GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

STATEMENT.

DATE.	Number of Lodgers.	Number of Lodgings.	Number of Lodgings Paid.	Number of Meals.	Number of Meals Paid.
February 1st, 1865, in House..	39				
Since received	57	1,070	463	3,391	1,159
March, 1865.....	62	1,268	485	3,780	1,215
April, ".....	74	1,205	374	3,554	932
May, ".....	76	1,348	343	3,812	877
June, ".....	74	1,304	289	3,836	724
July, ".....	61	1,311	245	3,265	615
August, ".....	73	1,052	315	3,092	790
Sept., ".....	88	1,053	313	3,849	784
Oct., ".....	104	1,254	421	4,428	1,052
Nov., ".....	102	1,364	351	4,452	878
Dec., ".....	102	1,454	309	4,550	772
January, 1866.....	105	1,593	345	4,917	846
Total.....	1,017	15,251	4,259	46,726	10,641

Average cost per meal, $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

121 girls sent to situations.

45 " found employment.

21 " sent to other institutions.

32 " gone West.

35 " returned to friends.

About 3,000 garments have been made.

BOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR TWELVE YEARS.

YEAR.	NO. OF BOYS.	NO. OF LODGINGS.	NO. OF MEALS.	SUNDAY DINNERS.	RETURNED TO FRIENDS.	EXPENSES.	PAID BY BOYS.	SAVED BY BOYS DURING THE YEAR.	
								BOYS.	AMOUNT.
1854 to 1855	408	6,872	.....	.....	.....	\$1,199 76	\$397 56	...	.....
1855 " 1856	374	7,599	.....	.....	.....	1,431 82	391 26	16	\$613 58
1856 " 1857	387	5,157	.....	.....	.....	1,762 56	262 56	106	270 79
1857 " 1858	800	8,626	11,923	.....	.....	1,925 03	298 03	...	.....
1858 " 1859	(about) 3,000	(about) 14,000	13,114	.....	.....	2,129 34	807 15	...	.....
1859 " 1860	(about) 3,500	(about) 14,747	13,341	2,400	100	2,113 56	955 44	33	110 10
1860 " 1861	(about) 4,000	27,390	16,873	2,660	247	3,420 57	1,036 98	230	1,259 77
1861 " 1862	3,875	32,954	19,809	2,790	.....	2,736 08	1,138 88	388	1,376 59
1862 " 1863	3,000	29,409	(about) 20,000	.....	396	3,402 82	1,102 33	347	1,315 10
1863 " 1864	6,325	36,572	25,506	.....	437	5,758 16	1,559 10	465	2,080 06
1864 " 1865	6,793	42,446	30,137	3,640	576	7,159 95	1,944 22	499	2,505 92
1865 " 1866	7,256	43,747	32,867	3,640	633	10,658 13	2,127 44	599	2,486 43
	40,718	273,969	160,570	15,130	2,389	\$42,177 78	\$12,020 95	2,553	\$12,379 94

THE COOPER UNION FOR SCIENCE AND ART.

This Institution has now been in operation seven years. Its receipts have been \$168,191 84, and its expenses \$164,163 57.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS OF THE PUPILS OF THE COOPER UNION

	Mathematics.	Chem. and Nat. Philosophy	Architectural Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.	Perspective Drawing.	Free Hand Drawing.	Drawing from Cost and Life.	Totals.
Clerks and Bookkeepers.....	94	93	18	13	15	33	9	271
Machinists and Iron Workers.....	39	35	12	152	4	3	..	233
Teachers and Students.....	16	16	3	3	4	0	1	49
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers.....	4	8	35	21	..	5	..	73
Draftsmen and Pattern Makers.....	6	4	1	7	12	..	..	30
Masons and Builders.....	..	..	8	1	12	..	..	11
Stone and Marble Cutters.....	2	..	11	1	..	5	..	20
Painters.....	..	..	1	1	..	16	1	19
Piano Forte Makers.....	1	1	3	1	..	4	..	10
Engineers.....	3	3	2	5	..	..	..	13
Carvers and Turners.....	3	1	1	1	2	35	1	44
Engravers and Lithographers.....	2	1	..	2	4	44	1	54
Photographers.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10
Blacksmiths.....	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	8
Artists.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	6
Jewellers and Watchmakers.....	..	2	..	1	..	19	..	22
Printers.....	4	7	..	4	4	5	..	24
Gardeners.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Bookbinders.....	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Glass Stainers.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Sundry Occupations.....	35	40	11	22	5	24	4	162
Totals.....	210	221	96	251	46	225	15	1,067

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE READING ROOM.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January.....	18,592	24,240	19,866	17,389	16,265	15,882
February.....	20,014	24,13	18,359	17,862	17,021	16,771
March.....	24,696	22,543	20,593	15,911	15,260	16,725
April.....	18,745	20,470	19,327	13,765	17,792	14,668
May.....	18,559	12,697	15,996	12,662	15,450	14,286
June.....	16,230	17,956	11,936	12,783	14,442	13,522
July.....	15,098	16,439	13,331	11,756	17,099	17,067
August.....	6,299*	10,614*	8,561*	3,288*	4,794*	5,692
September.....	17,888	17,546	18,796	14,279	18,643	20,808
October.....	2,371	19,884	17,970	16,792	18,220	19,624
November.....	17,234	19,630	15,288	16,871	19,368	20,976
December.....	21,344	15,244	17,889	18,912	16,440	19,002
Total.....	219,710	228,616	194,852	171,571	188,426	194,648

* Closed during part of the month.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The number of volumes added during the past year was,

By donation.....	170
By purchase.....	8,852
	9,022

Of which, were

Folios and Quartos.....	85
Octavos.....	3,080
Duodecimos.....	5,858
	9,023
Less duplicate volumes sold.....	1,074

Net increase of books.....	7,949
Number of volumes in Library, as per last report.....	73,175

Present number of volumes.....	81,124
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The additions are of the following classes:

Theology.....	111
Mental and Moral Science, and General Literature.....	617
Political Science, Law, etc.....	292
History, Biography, and Travels.....	1,207
Natural Sciences.....	62
Medicine.....	49
Useful Arts.....	88
Encyclopedic.....	4
Fiction.....	6,593
	9,023

The number of volumes delivered from the Library was.....	118,842
From Up-Town Branch.....	36,110
From Down-Town Office.....	23,266
	178,218
Total.....	178,218

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

This Library now contains over 52,000 volumes, and its annual receipts are, by the Report of 1866, \$5,943 61, a poor and beggarly sum for the oldest institution of the kind in the city, and the only avowed family library. The number of books taken out yearly has increased, since 1861-2, from 19,109 to 32,642. The yearly assessment has been raised from six to ten dollars, and the number of books may be expected to increase.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

This institution, which was incorporated January 18th, 1849, is one of the most significant facts that introduced this city to its rank as a cosmopolitan centre of learning. It does for the higher literature what the Cooper Institute does for popular instruction, and the two combine to provide our scholars and our people at large with priceless opportunities of improvement. The original endowment of the Astor Library was \$400,000, which has been increased by over \$300,000 by Wm. B. Astor, son of John Jacob Astor, \$50,000 of the sum having lately been given, \$20,000 of the donation to go for the immediate purchase of books, and the balance towards the endowment.

The present number of volumes in the Library, including pamphlets, is about 145,000. These are the main facts from the report of the trustees for 1866 :

The Library continues to be largely and advantageously used by the public. The report of the superintendent exhibits in tabular form the number of readers monthly during the year, in the departments, respectively, of science and art, and of history and literature, arranged under fifty-three separate subdivisions. It is believed to be of general interest in showing the comparative tendencies of the public mind to different branches of knowledge.

The number of readers in both the departments was 19,540; of whom 11,282 were occupied with history and literature, and 8,258 with science and art.

In addition to these, 3,545 were admitted into the alcoves; 1,574 having been occupied in history and literature, and 2,171 in the various branches of science and art.

The whole number of books read during the year was 44,966.

By the treasurer's report it will appear that \$2,375 53 was expended during the year for books and binding; that the income of the Library was \$11,169 10, from a total investment of \$184,868 39, and the expenses were \$8,427 88.

The report of the superintendent shows that there were added to the Library during the year, by purchase, exclusive of periodicals and transactions of learned societies, 587 volumes and 63 pamphlets, and by donations, 196 volumes and 112 pamphlets.

NOTES OF THE ERIE CANAL.

NEW YORK CITY, *January 18th, 1867.*

MY DEAR DR. OSGOOD:—I have your kind note of yesterday, in which you ask for some facts illustrating the interest which your friend and fellow-laborer in the New York Historical Society—my father—took in the project of connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Atlantic. Cadwallader D. Colden, in his elaborate *memoir*, has given so full an account of the building of the great work, and paid such ample justice to its originators, that, perhaps, I cannot better meet your wishes, than by confining myself to such topics as shall enable a younger generation to recall more vividly the painful agency of the Erie Canal in developing the internal resources of our State.

Great as was the assistance given to the canal project by the act of the New York Legislature of the 8th of April, 1811, the obstacles in the way of its successful completion were by no means removed. The same incredulity as to the practicability of the canal, and the same apprehensions as to the capacity of the State, continued to raise a fierce opposition in the Legislature against any appropriations for carrying on the work which it had itself authorized. Many attempts were accordingly made to arrest, or at least curtail and postpone the project; and often, during the progress of the undertaking, it seemed as if it would be utterly abandoned. Party spirit, at that time, ran high; and the greatest effort, on the part of its supporters, was required to persuade the people of the State to give it their support at the polls. In accomplishing this result, the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, gave powerful aid. That paper, which had always been the organ of the Federalists, became, upon Mr. Stone's assuming its management in 1820, a staunch advocate of the Clintonians. A strong personal friendship for Mr. Clinton, on the part of its editor, together with a firm conviction of the necessity for a canal through the interior of New York State led to the position thus assumed. The trials and rebuffs experienced by Governor Clinton and his supporters in pushing the canal project, and the energy which fought it through to a triumphant end, are matters of history. The Erie Canal was completed in the fall of 1825. At ten o'clock on the morning of the twenty-sixth of October of the same year, the first canal-boat—the *Seneca Chief*—left Buffalo, having on board Governor Clinton; and the booming of cannon, placed at intervals of a

few miles along the entire line of the canal from Buffalo to Albany, and thence along the banks of the Hudson to Sandy Hook, announced the successful termination of the enterprise. In New York City, especially, this event was celebrated by extraordinary civic and military ceremonies; and the citizens gave themselves up to the wildest demonstrations of joy. Nor was this joy ill-timed or excessive. "For a single State to achieve such a victory—not only over the doubts and fears of the wary, but over the obstacles of nature—causing miles of massive rocks at the mountain ridge to yield to its power—turning the tide of error as well as that of the Tonnewanda—piling up the waters of the mighty Niagara, as well as those of the beautiful Hudson—in short, causing a navigable river to flow with gentle current down the steepy mount of Lockport—to leap the river of Genesee—to encircle the brow of Irondequoit as with the laurel's wreath—to march through the rich fields of Palmyra and of Lyons—to wend its way through the quicksands of the morass at the Cayuga—to pass unheeded the delicious licks at Onondaga—to smile through Oneida's verdant landscape—to hang upon the arm of the ancient Mohawk, and with her, after gaily stepping down the cadence of the Little Falls and the Cohoes, to rush to the embrace of the sparkling Hudson—and all in the space of eight short years, was a work of which the oldest and richest nations of Christendom might well be proud."* Mr. Stone, as one of the most zealous champions of the canal, was appointed to write the *NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATION*, receiving a silver medal and box from the Common Council of New York City, together with the thanks of that body.

In connection with the Erie Canal, and its influence in building up the interior towns of our State, Mr. Stone was wont to relate the following anecdote: In 1820, he visited Syracuse with Joshua Forman, the founder of that city, and one of the earliest and most zealous friends of the Erie Canal. "I lodged for the night," says Mr. Stone, "at a miserable tavern, thronged by a company of salt-boilers from Salina, forming a group of about as rough-looking specimens of humanity as I had ever seen. Their wild visages, beards thick and long, and matted hair, even now rise up in dark, distant, and picturesque effect before me. It was in October, and a flurry of snow during the night had rendered the morning aspect of the country more dreary than the evening before. The few houses, standing upon low and almost marshy ground, and surrounded by trees and entangled thickets, presented a very uninviting scene. 'Mr. Forman,' said I, '*do you call this a village?*' It would make an owl weep to fly over it.' 'Never mind,' said he in reply, '*you will live to see it a city yet!*'" Mr. Stone did, indeed, live to see it a

* Stone's Narrative.

city, when he wrote the above in 1840, with mayor and aldermen, and a population of more than twelve thousand.

Syracuse, however, was not the only town that vindicated the foresight of Clinton and Forman. In the fall of 1829, Mr. Stone made a tour of the towns and villages in the central part of the State, partly for recreation, but more especially for the purpose of observing for himself the great impetus given to internal improvement by the canal. Familiar, however, as he had been for the last four years with the progress which had been making, he was scarcely prepared for the signs of growth and prosperity which met him on every side. His amazement is pictured in a few extracts here given from the diary kept by him on this journey.

"Between five and six o'clock we entered Utica, which, nine years ago, the period of my last visit to it, ranked only as a flourishing village. It had now grown as if by magic to the dimensions of a large city; and it was with utter amazement that I beheld the long streets and rows and blocks of large, beautiful country seats, stores and dwellings through which our coach conveyed us in driving to the lodgings I had selected. I had heard much of the march of improvement in Utica, since the completion of the GRAND CANAL, but I had no idea of the reality. Rip Van Winkle himself, after his thirty years' nap in a glen of the Katsbergs, was not more amazed than I was at the present aspect and magnitude of this beautiful place. Dagg's Hotel, to which I directed my ~~drive~~ drive, was in the very heart of the village, and the centre of business at the period of my last visit. Now it was quite in the suburbs. The houses were then scattered, but now they are closely built, lofty and spacious, and the length of some of the streets, like New York, begin to look like a wilderness of bricks."

"*Tuesday, Sept. 22d.* Arrived at Syracuse at half-past ten o'clock, and had the unexpected pleasure of being greeted by my old and highly valued friend, Seth Hunt, a gentleman of extensive travel and vast general information. I looked upon the village as I stepped on shore with still more astonishment than at Utica. Another enchanted city! I exclaimed, as I glanced upward and around upon splendid hotels, and rows of massive buildings in all directions—crowded, too, with people, all full of life and activity. The prediction of my friend, Joshua Forman, when I was here nine years ago, is already realized. For if noble ranges of buildings, two or three large and tasteful churches, busy wharves and streets, and all the life and animation of a large commercial place, will constitute a city, then, most assuredly, Syracuse may be called by that name. And as the county buildings, now erecting upon an extensive scale, have been located midway between Salina and Syracuse, the two towns will be soon united, as Greenwich is to New York.

Within twenty years, therefore, Syracuse will equal the present size of Albany. Salt of the best quality can here be produced, at the cheapest rate, for the whole continent."

Leaving Syracuse, Mr. Stone visited successively the pleasant villages of Marcellus, Skaneateles, Auburn and Lyons, the rapid growth of which surprised him scarcely less than had Utica and Syracuse. "This village too," continues the diary, in speaking of Lyons, "was a wilderness at the period of my last visit; now it has grown into considerable importance. It is the shire town of Wayne County, and in addition to a number of shops and stores and the county buildings, it contains many respectable and some elegant residences. Among the latter is the seat of Myron Holley, Esq., formerly one of the leading and most able and efficient of our canal commissioners, whose names will be perpetuated as long as the lakes and the ocean are connected by the golden commercial chain forged under the direction of the great Clinton. Mr. Holley showed me through his grounds; and I was much surprised to find one of the richest and most beautiful gardens that I had ever seen. It contains some six or eight acres, which was forest at the time of my visit in 1820. Now it was elegantly laid out and cultivated, and planted with fruit-trees, plants, shrubs, and vines, in rich variety and profusion. The size to which cherry, peach, pear and plum trees, quince bushes, to say nothing of the beautiful shade trees in the lawn, had attained since this land was appropriated to its present purpose was truly wonderful. Cherry and apple trees, planted eight years since, now measure ten and thirteen inches in diameter, and every vegetable seems to flourish in this genial soil with the same unequalled vigor and thrift."

Rochester, however, seems to have completed his astonishment.

"*Friday, Oct. 2d.* And this is Rochester! The far-famed city of the west, which has sprung up like Jonah's gourd! Rochester, with its two thousand houses, its elegant ranges of stores, its numerous churches and public buildings, its boats and bridges, its huge mills of stone, like so many castles, its lagoons, quays, manufactories, arcades, museums, everything—all standing where stood a frowning forest in 1812. Here I am, near the very spot, where, in a thick wood, my namesake, Eros Stone, in the autumn of 1811, had a remarkable fight with an old she-bear, which, in anticipation of the present doctrines of Tammany Hall, was carrying out the agrarian principle by sharing his little patch of corn."

But I am already making this letter too long. On his return to New York, Mr. Stone gave his readers the results of this tour in a series of articles—the publication of which confirmed more strongly than ever in the public mind, the forecast and wisdom of the originators and executors of the GRAND ERIE CANAL.

Most cordially yours,

WILLIAM L. STONE.

P. S. I append a statistical statement of the Erie Canal, brought up to the beginning of the present year, the materials for which were kindly furnished me by my friend, the Hon. Nathaniel S. Benton, for many years our able Canal Auditor:

Length, Albany to Buffalo.....	263 miles.
Width at surface.....	70 feet.
" bottom.....	42 "
Depth.....	7 "
Width of tow-path.....	14 "
Burden of boats.....	80 tons.
Length of locks.....	90 feet.
Width "	15 "
Number "	84
Amount of tolls in 1823.....	\$199,655 08
" " 1866.....	\$3,066,522 52
Amount of tons going to tide-water from the Western States in 1836.....	54,219
Amount of tons going to tide-water from the Western States in 1866	2,235,716
Total amount of tons going to tide-water from the Western States, from 1836 to 1866, inclusive.....	40,483,738
Total amount of tolls from 1823 to 1866, inclusive.....	\$90,153,279 19
Amount of tons going to tide-water from New York State in 1836.....	364,906
Amount of tons going to tide-water from New York State in 1866.....	287,948
Total amount of tons going to tide-water from New York State, from 1836 to 1866, inclusive.....	12,276,229
Amount of tons going from tide-water in 1836..	133,706
" " " 1866.....	626,974
Total amount of tons going from tide-water from 1836 to 1866, inclusive.....	10,334,311
Estimated value of all property transported on Erie Canal in 1837.....	\$47,720,879
Estimated value of all property transported on Erie Canal in 1865.....	\$186,114,718
Total estimated value of all property transported on Erie Canal, from 1837 to 1865, inclusive.....	\$3,432,407,522
Amount of tons going to New York by canal-boats, on different canals in the State, without breaking bulk, for 1857..	381,390

Amount of tons going to New York by canal-boats, on different canals in the State, without breaking bulk, for 1866.....	1,633,172
Total amount of tons going to New York by canal-boats, on different canals in the State, without breaking bulk, from 1857 to 1866, inclusive.....	11,775,396
Amount of tons arriving at tide-water, the product of New York State, on the Erie Canal, for 1866.....	364,901
Amount of tons arriving at tide-water, the product of New York State, on the Erie Canal, for 1865.....	173,568
Total amount of tons arriving at tide-water, the product of New York State, on the Erie Canal, from 1836 to 1865, inclusive.....	11,792,314
The original cost of the Erie Canal was.....	\$7,143,789 86
Cost of enlargement.....	\$33,080,013 80
Total.....	\$40,224,403 66

WM. L. S.

SPEECH OF HON. J. B. VARNUM ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Mr. J. B. Varnum, Jr., desired to refer the committee to a report of the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Assembly on the subject of the present city charter, which report would be found in the Assembly Documents for 1857. It states, in a very concise form, what portions of said charter were derived from former charters, and the reasons for those sections which were new. A perusal of it would, he believed, materially aid the committee in deciding what the defects were in that instrument, and what recommendations to make. The year 1857 was one during which a great excitement prevailed in New York city on the subject of reform in the city government and police, an excitement which gradually extended to most of the other cities in the State, so that the Committee on Cities were overwhelmed. It was in that year that the Metropolitan Police bill, the City Charter, and the Supervisors' bill were passed. That committee had not the advantage of sessions in the city of New York; but large numbers of persons appeared before them with drafts of charters, and suggestions which embodied much reliable information; but comparatively little of this material was in a very available, systematic form, and the committee found themselves unable to agree upon any one of the plans proposed. They therefore decided to make a charter which should combine, as far as possible, whatever

was good in former charters and in the suggestions laid before them. The result of a compromise of opinions among themselves was the present charter, which was amended in the Senate by the insertion of Aldermanic Districts, and which was at the time generally received as a great improvement upon its predecessors, although time has shown it to be by no means free from the defects incident to everything human. Still, he believed very slight amendments were all that were required. Others have commented upon the absence of any proper system for examining accounts. He would advert to one or two other points. *And first as to the Legislative Department.* It would be found that a large proportion of the plans which were being presented in the newspapers, and some of which he presumed were laid before the committee, had heretofore been tried in one form or another. He had recently seen an earnest recommendation that the Board of Councilmen should be composed of a large number representing small districts, the writer apparently not knowing that *we once had a board of sixty councilmen*, established by a law passed in 1853 (*Laws of 1853, p. 410*). *Prior to that time the two Boards, or the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen,* were each composed of the same numbers, chosen by the same constituencies, with only the difference that the Aldermen were chosen for two years, so that one formed scarcely any check upon the other. A number of most respectable and public-spirited citizens proposed and carried through the Board of Sixty. The idea was, that in small districts electors would be more likely to know the man who was presented for their suffrages, and that political parties would have to be more particular in presenting men who were favorably known. However plausible this theory might be in a country district, it proved to be entirely fallacious in a city, where four-fifths of the voters never can be induced to look at such a ticket until they go to vote on election day, and where, owing to the constant changes of residences, there is scarcely any such thing known as neighborly association. Its operation was precisely the reverse of what was anticipated. Men who could not have had influence or character enough to obtain a nomination in a whole ward, managed to pull the party wires so as to secure it in a small section, and the consequence was, we had, with here and there an exception, a class of men inferior to those who had previously been chosen—small fry, hoping to swim in deeper waters—men who expected to live by politics. It operated precisely as the single district system is said to have operated, in sending to the Legislature men inferior to those who had been elected under the general ticket system. The people became thoroughly sick of the board, and there was no hesitation about abolishing it; but what should be substituted was not so clear. Arguing from the experience in regard to Assemblymen be-

fore referred to, a board elected by general ticket was strongly urged; but that was objected to because the board thus constituted would always be composed entirely of one political party. *The committee adopted the present plan as a compromise—four general tickets, one in each Senatorial District.* They also introduced the system of *classifying the terms of Aldermen*, so that those from the district having odd numbers go out one year, and those from the even numbers the next. It is doubtful whether any improvement can be made upon this system, unless, perhaps, by increasing the number of Councilmen on each general ticket. He did not believe that any legislation would secure the choice of better men. The object of a second board is to furnish some check upon hasty legislation, and to that end it is desirable that it should be chosen by a different constituency or in a different way. *Secondly, as to the Board of Supervisors.* That board had formerly consisted of the Aldermen, Mayor, and Recorder, and he, the speaker, had never been entirely satisfied that there was a necessity for substituting the present board for the purpose of settling accounts, although at the time he concurred in it, deferring to the judgment and larger experience of others. *The idea originated in the manner in which our Aims House department was formerly managed by ten governors—half of them elected, and half appointed from those having the next highest number of votes. The first ten governors were named in the bill (Laws of 1849, p. 367),** and being mostly men of well-known philanthropy, character, and means, so long as they remained it worked very well, and it was hoped to continue a class of men who would be actuated by the same motives which control the managers of the House of Refuge and other charitable institutions. But by degrees, as one term after another expired and others were elected by the people, many men were introduced who only cared to use it as a stepping-stone for some other position, and made it more a means of frolic than of doing good, the temptation to enter this board being greater, because a nomination was an election; and so it happened, in course of time, that this system was wiped out, and a *board of four, to be appointed by the Comptroller, established (Laws of 1860, p. 1026)*, which he believed had thus far been in good hands. He wished to make no reflection upon the members of the Board of Supervisors; but he thought the committee might understand how the mode of their election must inevitably result, eventually, in the same way as had the experiment with the ten governors.

Thirdly, in reference to the executive power:

That was formerly vested mainly in the Mayor. But the same mania for decentralization, which pervaded the State and led to the

* This was the first interference (so-called) at Albany.

Constitution of 1846, entered into the plans of all who were reforming city charters, and they went from one extreme to another.

In the State, it resulted in depriving the Governor of any voice in naming his cabinet, so that the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General were to be elected. Even the State Prison Inspectors were to be chosen by the people. With as much propriety might you choose in that way the directors of Lunatic and Idiot Asylums. So it was in the city. *The Mayor had the policemen, as well as other officers, in his gift, which was supposed to give him too large an army by which to secure his re-election, especially as the police were appointed for short terms, instead of as now during good behavior. And so, in 1849, we passed a law providing for the election of six heads of departments by the people, and as the city election then took place at the same time with that of the State, it happened that we sometimes had fourteen ballot boxes at one election, and people were bewildered by the multitude of tickets. So we had six heads of departments, sailing on together, each responsible to no one but the people, which was really no responsibility at all, and when the subject came to be considered in 1857, there were few who could say a word on behalf of this system. Mr. Varnum had voted for it in 1849, and was in 1857 so well convinced of his error, that he was ready, as one of the committee, to vest the whole appointing power in the Mayor; but the majority were impressed with the argument that the Comptroller, who had charge of the finances, and the Corporation Counsel, who was the adviser of the city, should be made independent of the Mayor and Councils, so that they might not be influenced in their actions by a desire to retain their places. Reference was made to the changes made by General Jackson in the offices of Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, in order to secure the removal of the deposits. But these arguments were, after all, more plausible than real, at least so far as the Comptroller was concerned, who must keep his accounts and make payment according to law, and, if the Mayor does not appoint this officer himself, let it be by the two boards, as United States Senator is chosen by the Legislature, and so with Corporation Counsel. It is quite enough to ask the people to elect Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, which is more than they can well manage; but which there was, he supposed, no other way of doing except by the people, or rather by the party conventions. We might, however, hope occasionally, by a spasmodic effort, to revolutionize the city, and elect a respectable man for Mayor. We have had many such. And we ought to impose on him the same kind of responsibility which is imposed on the President of the United States. Give him the appointment of all his assistants, with or without the approval of the Aldermen—he rather thought without it—certainly, without*

"their advice." Give him these appointments, and then you can blame him if anything goes wrong. Better have one bad man, whom we can call to account for his stewardship, than have to deal with half a dozen, each of which will shift the burdens on to the others. The idea that the Mayor would use this patronage to keep himself in office is not sustained by past experience in regard to executive stations. Neither President nor old-time Governors have found that patronage helped them much; for every man they appoint, hundreds are disappointed. Besides, *the Mayor no longer controls the police, which are now, very properly, appointed by Commissioners, in the choice of whom the men had no agency.* The charter of 1857 *did not give the power of removal, except by consent of the Aldermen, and for cause. This was a great mistake.* A man might be utterly inefficient in the judgment of the Mayor; but he could not assign that as a cause, without going into particulars which would, perhaps, not impress another as sustaining the charge. It often occurs in private business, that you may wish to get rid of clerks and employés, with whose work you are not exactly satisfied, yet you would hesitate about making charges against them. And so it is here. The Mayor, being responsible, should be the sole judge, as the President is, and should be required to give no reasons to Aldermen or any body else. If he appoints bad men or removes good ones, let the people remove him; but don't ask the people to watch Comptroller and Counsel as well. The charter of 1857 *did authorize the Mayor to suspend; but, by an amendment which was slyly introduced at a subsequent session, this power had been rendered doubtful, and this brought the speaker to say, lastly, that some action should be taken toward securing a constitutional check upon this constant tinkering of charters.* He could think of no other way, except by a provision that no amendment of city or village charters should take effect as laws, until they have been submitted to and approved by electors of the city or village. Such alterations would not be so readily asked for, or, if asked, would not be as readily passed, if they were in each case to go through the ordeal of submission to the people. As it is now, we often hardly know what is proposed before we hear that it is passed. If it were to be submitted to the people, it would at least have to be published, and the motives of the authors, whether good or bad, explained. At least the assent of two successive legislatures should be required.

Since the above remarks were made, my experience as an Alderman has satisfied me that the only real relief must come from a Constitutional amendment, so as to confine voters at *municipal elections in cities* to the holders of real estate, or to those who can read and speak the English language. *There is now one member of the Board of Councilmen who cannot read, and cannot even write his name.* The real

estate qualification is the best; but I suppose it is useless to expect either. The only other remedy is to have the corporation authorities appointed at Albany. The commissions appointed at Albany have worked pretty well thus far; but, by degrees they will be corrupted, I fear, by the same influences. There must be some central power to keep them all in check. At the last Legislature a Board of Control was proposed; but it left the Supervisors and Common Council in full operation, because the former could not be abolished under the Constitution, it was thought.

J. B. V., JR.

DANGERS FROM MISRULE.

The Discourse favors the general belief of our citizens, that the city has a larger population than ever before, and that the census of 1865 was wrong, or recorded the results of temporary depression. It is hard to resist the impression that the city is overflowing with people, alike with visitors and residents, and every tenement is occupied, and there is a call for thousands more of houses. It is but just, however, to present the other view of the subject, which is effectually given in this article from the *New York Times*:

A LESSON FROM STATISTICS.

Our readers will bear witness that we have never refrained from predicting unpleasant things in regard to the consequences of our municipal disorders and bad government on the prosperity of our city.

We have said again and again—we fear to the weariness of our readers—that our citizens would not bear forever this atrocious misgovernment, these incessant jobs, this heavy taxation, the horrible condition of our streets, and the discomforts of the city. It was plain to any one who looked below the surface, that all these shameless jobs of the Common Council were not mere amusements of these representatives, which injured nothing except our moral sense, but that they included definite sums taken out of the pockets of every rent-payer or consumer in the city. For every dollar squandered by Aldermen and Councilmen, each mechanic and day laborer, every manufacturer and merchant, every man and woman, and child must pay—either in rents or in increased prices depending on rents. The consequences of this jobbery have been that the expenses of living have arisen in this city more than in any other large city of the Union, as is best shown by the

rate of rents; for provisions and imported products are undoubtedly afforded to the wholesale dealers cheaper here than in Philadelphia or Boston, for instance.

The increased cost of the consumers is in the necessary expenses of the retailers, and these expenses come in great part from the taxation. Moreover, the gradual influence of the annoyances of New York, our execrable streets, the filth and odors prevailing, the sanitary evils dreaded, the bad accommodations on the railroads, and the other *des-agréments*, was inevitably to force the middle classes from the city. The very rich could somewhat guard themselves against these evils and annoyances, especially by removing to the country in the summer season; the very poor and the laborers must remain near the market of labor; but persons with incomes from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per annum soon found it very injurious to their families, and too expensive to remain in the city, and these, by the thousands, scattered themselves in all the region around New York—in New Jersey, in Westchester County, on Long Island and Staten Island, and on the borders of the Sound. Here, though they must add to their rents the expenses of a daily journey of twenty or forty miles, and though provisions are more expensive in the suburbs than in the city, the saving from taxation and increased rent, and the sanitary advantages to their families, kept them constant residents, and added to their numbers.

Following them, have emigrated numbers of manufacturers who really belong to New York, but who find it cheaper to carry on their factories away from city taxation, so that the banks of the Hudson and the railroads of New Jersey find themselves more and more lined with huge factories, surrounded with laborers' shanties or cottages. The result is what we have uniformly predicted—that New York is decreasing in population, while the suburbs are increasing, and that marvellous growth in population, which was so long our pride, seems temporarily checked. Thus, in 1855, the population of New York was 629,849, and in 1860, 814,254, or an increase of more than five and a half per cent. per annum. In 1865-66, the population is only 726,386, being a decrease of some 87,000 since 1860, instead of the old increase of some twenty-nine per cent. Brooklyn, in place of its supposed 500,000, has only 296,378. But the whole Metropolitan Police District, containing the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, and six towns in Queens County, embrace a population of 1,224,879, of which Westchester has 101,197; Kings, 311,090; Richmond, 28,209; and the six towns in Queens, 57,997. Some of the suburban villages have become considerable cities, thus: Morrisania has 11,691 inhabitants; Yonkers, 12,756; Flushing, 10,813; Hempstead, 11,764; Newtown, 13,891; Oyster Bay, 9,714; Cortland, 9,323, and so on with others.

The *foreign born* in New York number nearly half (313,201), and with their children must constitute some two-thirds of our population. In Brooklyn they amount to 107,851, or a less proportion. In Westchester they are only about one-quarter (26,394); in Richmond about one-third (9,142). In the matter of sexes, New York has some 38,000 more women than men, and Brooklyn some 12,000.

The poorer wards of this city contain enormous numbers; thus, the Seventeenth has 79,563; the Eleventh, 58,953; the Twentieth, 61,884; the Eighteenth, 47,613; the Twenty-second, 47,361, while the wealthy Fourteenth and Fifteenth have respectively only 23,382 and 25,572 inhabitants.

If this exodus be not checked by an honest and faithful management of the city affairs, New York will be delivered up to the very rich and very poor, and its prosperity receive a fatal blow.

AUTHOR'S NOTE.

I would acknowledge the great kindness of these gentlemen in assisting me to obtain the facts for this discourse. I might name many others who have shown good will and given information:

GEORGE H. MOORE,
ANDREW WARNER,
GEORGE BANCROFT,
ELISHA HARRIS,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
J. S. HOMANS,
D. B. EATON,
BROWN BROTHERS,
D. T. VALENTINE,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
J. B. VARNUM,
GULIAN C. VEEPLANCK,
WILLIAM L. STONE,
EDWARD BILL,
HORATIO ALLEN,
B. F. VARNUM, JR.,
MAJ. GEN. BARLOW,
HENRY B. DAWSON.

I have consulted freely the well-known works of Dunlap and Hammond on the Political History of New York, Dr. O'Callaghan's New Netherlands, and have found some valuable information in Miss Booth's History of the City. The publications of the New York Historical Society have been of constant service, and especially Benjamin F. Butler's Discourse on the Constitutional History of New York. The histories of Bancroft, Brodhead, Hildreth, Motley, and Palfrey have been relied upon for important statements. I must say, also, in sincerity, that no man can study any important American subject, without finding constant help from Appleton's New American Cyclopædia and Annual Cyclopædia. These manuals are full of our national and local history, and their biographical sketches are ample and reliable, and many of them give materials nowhere else to be found in print.

This appendix, of course, does not aim to give a complete body of statistics of the city; but only to put in permanent form the chief facts that were furnished me up to the date of the Discourse, and so to contribute something towards a sketch of the present state of affairs. The outline of the speech of Hon. J. B. Varnum is inserted mainly on ac-

count of its valuable facts, and is a fitting contribution from one of the worthiest members of our Historical Society.

I am well aware that the whole subject is too great for a single discourse, and that a man not a native of the city labors under some peculiar difficulties in undertaking such a task as this; yet both natives and new comers must both acknowledge that the city is constantly showing new growths and aspects to them. I am content to appear as a learner more than a master; and I trust that friends and fellow citizens will deal gently with the defects of this little offering of public spirit.

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My City Pamphlets

